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BRITAIN SEEKS TO ENTER INTO CHEMICAL PACT

Franco-German Arrangement to Regulate Rights in Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN NITROGEN CARTEL IS PLANNED

German Dye Trust and Norwegian Company in Agreement on Technical Co-operation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Oct. 19.—A pact regulating mutual rights in foreign markets and preserving the home markets for the respective countries has been signed by French and German representatives of the chemical industry. Great Britain is engaging in conversations with France and Germany, with a view to inclusion in this international understanding.

It is curious that silence is being preserved in the French press about an event which possesses some importance, though the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes it is scarcely a cartel which has been formed and that it is merely a convenient trading arrangement. No beating of drums or blaring of trumpets heralded this understanding between France and Germany. Apparently it has provoked considerable comment in America, here it remains almost unknown.

Industrial Chemists Meet

At the present time a congress of industrial chemists is being held in Paris. At the plenary sessions nothing was said respecting an entente. But in the group for economic organization, Donat Agache, the president, made a communication which can thus be interpreted. Since the war Germany has tried to enter into extremely active competition with France on the world markets for chemical products. Germany had a good start, owing to having built excellent factories and the cost of equipment has been largely paid off. Nevertheless, the great movement for industrial recovery was effected by France, and it permitted the struggle to be maintained with honor. Incidentally, the German attempts to purchase a preponderant number of shares in such French companies as Kuhlmann were thwarted, with the help of the Government, and France is vigilant lest Germany should obtain control of vital interests.

For several years, however, pourparlers have been engaged in for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of both countries without sacrificing their independence. These pourparlers recently resulted in a commercial accord, which was signed, and which gives satisfaction in a broad sense to both countries, which remain masters of their internal organization. The accord is similar to that concerning potash, which was drawn up some years ago, chiefly applying to the conditions of sale.

Nitrogen Cartel Planned

It is well to make clear that the Berthelot Chemistry Institute, which is being founded, was promoted a year ago, and has nothing to do with any business arrangement. It is advocated by disinterested savants for the advancement of chemical research, and is in homage to Marcelin Berthelot.

From Berlin come reports that an European nitrogen cartel is being planned. The reports certainly show a tendency toward exaggeration. What has happened is that the German dye trust and a Norwegian company have arrived at an agreement, and this is declared to be a first step.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927

General

Trade Legislative Program Indorsed; British Open Attack on Drink Trade

Railways Service Commanded; Legion to Ask Congress for United States Control

Postal Losses Laid to Too High Rates

Canadian Lakes-to-Sea Route Favored

Mr. Nyé Defines Bloc's Attitude

American Finance; Athens Excavations

Radio Amateur Has Hearing

Problem of Working Girl Studied

Avalanche in High Gorge for 1000

Canadian Hopes Over Irish Outlook

Pall; Sinclair Defense Starts

Reich School Bill Gets First Reading

Religious League to Come Before

Senate's Diet

Foreign-Nation Treatment Under Debate

Treaty to Draft in 1928

Plan; Labor Studies Real Progress

Albania Faces Political Crisis

Norway Cropt Almond Double Values

State Control in Post Office

Democratic Women Uphold Dry Law

Alms Helped to Be Citizens

Direct Primary Wins in Maine

Reform Act in Florida

Perthoming Lectures on Christian Science

Financial

Stock Market Irregular

New York and Boston Stocks

New York Curb Market

Goodwill Dividend Outlines

Wool Market Steady

Cotton Market Sales Disappointing

New York Bond Market

Sports

Western Conference Football

International Chess Play

Southern Conference Football

Festivals

Masonic Survey

What's in the Air Today

Sunrise Stories

With the Libraries

World News

Women's Enterprises; Fashions and Activities

Story Telling as a Vocational

Book Review; Literary News

The Home Forum

The Comforter

Radio

What They Say

In Lighter Vein

World's Press

Editorial

Book Ratings

Books in the Holy Land

Notes From London

18

Mr. Sargent Withdraws Oil Shipping Opinion

By the Associated Press
Washington

JOHN G. SARGENT, Attorney General, has withdrawn his opinion given last year, holding that oil shipped from California by way of New Orleans to Liverpool was a continuous interoceanic shipment and did not come within the provisions of the coastwise shipping laws.

American-owned lines claimed that the British lines seeking to transport oil from California to Liverpool with a conversion of its shipments at New Orleans from crude oil to gasoline or a mixture of oil violated the law prohibiting foreign vessels to engage in coastwise commerce. The withdrawal was made to permit an unopposed test of the case in the courts.

TRADE PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION FULLY INDORSED

National Chamber to Go Ahead—Reserve Bank to Be Studied

WEST BADEN, Ind., Oct. 19 (Special)—Legislation for Mississippi flood control, postal revision and federal tax reduction was given full endorsement, and a national conference on the Federal Reserve Banking System was authorized, at the final day's sessions here of the counciors and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The federal reserve meeting is to be an independent national conference of financiers, business men and economists for study of the system, preliminary to the institution of a national education campaign, undertaken for the benefit of business, on the accomplishments of the system. The meeting was voted by the directors of the chamber following the close of council session.

"To discharge its responsibilities to Government and to the Nation," Lewis E. Pieron of New York, president of the National Chamber, said in the final address, "American business must become militant, it must create a public opinion which can make itself felt when need arises. It must stand boldly upon the premise that once Government has protected life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, its next duty is to maintain American prosperity, by securing to industry that independent initiative which is our sacred birthright from our forefathers."

Critics French Attitude

Referring to France indirectly, Julius H. Barnes of New York, American vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce, criticized the attitude of France, which has recently threatened to raise tariffs on all American imports of the same description as those on which the United States has established.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

RAIL LINES' GAIN IN PUBLIC FAVOR LAID TO SERVICE

Policy of Co-operation Has Removed Former Prejudice, I. C. C. Chairman Says

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 19 (Special)—Railroads of the United States were recommended for their increasing efficiency by John J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in speaking before the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in convention here.

The disappearance of the prejudice that formerly existed against the roads due to the improvement in service, he said. Greater economy and speed is being attained, he added, through increasing co-operation between the shipping public and their servants, the railroads.

The old problem of "original cost" versus "reproduction cost" came before the association in the report of the committee on valuations, and was received amid a chorus of mingled approval and objection.

Vandalism Controversy Revived

Discussion was cut short, however, to receive the report on railroad rates presented by Hugh H. Williams, chairman of the New Mexico Corporation Commission. After reviewing the entire rate situation, the Williams report rekindled the controversy by concluding with brief against the reproduction value as a basis for fixing rates.

Legislation to make the process of investigating rates in state decisions until appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court, was proposed in a resolution introduced by Francis Williams, chairman of the Louisiana Railroad Commission.

A resolution followed a report by Paul A. Walker of Oklahoma, calling attention to the great number of cases under joint consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission and various state bodies. The report brought general and emphatic statement of opinions representing diametrically opposed views on the procedure under which the state boards and the Interstate Commerce Commission co-operate in arriving at decisions.

More than 170,000 miles of common carrier bus lines with 42,000 buses in operation was reported by John W. Raish, chairman of the South Dakota Railroad Commission and head of the committee on service accommodations and claims. Solution of the bus and railroad competition problem in a short time was predicted by W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by the entrance of the railroads into the bus business. Buses are being used for the first time as feeders to his railroad, Mr. Atterbury said.

RADIO AMATEUR GETS HEARING AT CONFERENCE

Restriction of Activities to Be Determined by Individual Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The consensus among members of the subcommittee of the International Radio Telegraph Conference, which has been appointed to consider the question of limiting amateur activity, was that such a movement should be left to individual nations.

It was conceded that commercial broadcasting stations in Europe have been troubled with interference from amateur stations, but it was felt that any international allocation of wavelengths and power privileges to amateurs would seriously interfere with radio development. K. B. Warner of the International Amateur Radio Union, stated the amateurs' view of the question before the committee and Paul Brunel of France represented the European countries opposite.

The magazine or newspaper advertising in an essential part of our merchandising system," Mr. Teter asserted, "besides building up a reputation it brings inquiries which are usually first-class letters. Third-class catalogues are in turn sent to prospective customers and finally parcel post deliveries are made. The interdependence of all these cannot be overlooked in considering the effects of such a bill.

Other Inequalities Explained

Inequalities of the existing postal rate schedule, which makes no distinction between single, wrapped copies and bundle distribution of newspapers and publishers' matter, were also mentioned by Mr. Teter. "The second-class mail rate at present applies alike to single wrapped copies for individuals and to bundles sent in whole or in part," he said.

"There is a wide difference between the cost of the service which would justify a lower postage rate on newsdealers' bundles. These bundles are now generally handled by other agencies than the mails but those agencies are not always available, thus necessitating use of the mails at an unreasonably high rate for the service actually performed by the Post Office Department. It is accordingly believed that a newsdealers' bundle rate should be established primarily to make service available at reasonable cost when not satisfactorily supplied by other existing agencies."

The increase from one to 1½ cents

British Temperance Forces Open Attack on Drink Trade

Local Option Campaign Started—America's Prosperity Under Prohibition

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The temperance forces of Great Britain are gathering in Manchester for the opening of this year's grand local option campaign which will be inaugurated at a public meeting here. For the first time in the history of these annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance under whose auspices the campaign is to be carried on, a leading Conservative—Viscount Astor—will be among the speakers. The chair will be taken by Prof. Gilbert Murray and another exponent of the temperance cause is Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Labor Government.

The inaugural meeting will be followed by others in different parts of the country, including Birkenhead on Thursday, Luddendenfield next Tuesday, Ipswich, Fulham, London, and Birmingham, in members of the British Peasant Federation in January and Cheshire and Sunderland in February. The campaign has not yet any detailed political objective immediately in view, but is merely designed to pave the way for a future legislative program.

"The United States under prohibition can obtain the capital it requires for national purposes at 3 per cent, whereas Great Britain is compelled to pay 5 per cent. Emphasizing this striking fact at a meeting at Kelvingrove, Yorkshire, Mr. Snowden said that since the adoption of prohibition "America had increased its foreign lending six times."

Going on to discuss how the interest rate could be reduced here, he attributed the present situation to the Commerce Act, which would make a ruling by a state commission "prima facie evidence of its fairness and justice not to be set aside by the Interstate Commerce Commission until testimony has been heard to show that such rates as fixed by the State were so low as to prevent the earning of a fair return," was introduced by H. M. Slater, rate expert for the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The federal reserve meeting is to be an independent national conference of financiers, business men and economists for study of the system, preliminary to the institution of a national education campaign, undertaken for the benefit of business, on the accomplishments of the system.

"To discharge its responsibilities to Government and to the Nation," Lewis E. Pieron of New York, president of the National Chamber, said in the final address, "American business must become militant, it must create a public opinion which can make itself felt when need arises. It must stand boldly upon the premise that once Government has protected life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, its next duty is to maintain American prosperity, by securing to industry that independent initiative which is our sacred birthright from our forefathers."

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller, 3d, a junior at Princeton, will help teach English to foreign-born servants employed in the kitchen and other places about the university, according to an announcement made by the Philadelphia Society, Princeton's Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Rockefeller will conduct classes twice a week. In his class will be men who know very little, if any, English, and courses have been prepared to take them from a rudimentary knowledge on up to higher studies.

In referring the subject to a minor subcommittee, the Technical Committee followed the procedure, which has become customary at the conference. All issues which need extensive discussion are withdrawn from the general committee and submitted to a subcommittee, which has to report back to the committee proper, which again has to pass its work on to the conference sitting as a whole in plenary session.

In some instances subcommittees have been created, and at least one place a subcommittee of a subcommittee exists in the working out of involved technical issues. Thus the major issues at the conference, such as the question of the German or the Irish vote, or voting in general, have been relegated to the subcommittees, which work in strict secrecy in the hope of reaching a compromise solution of the various issues before they come up at a plenary session.

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MR. NYE DEFINES BLOC'S ATTITUDE ON CANDIDATES

Says Farm Relief Is Not Sole Issue—Discusses Mr. Lowden's Standing

Special from Monitor Bureau

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W. T. COSGRAVE HOPEFUL OVER IRISH OUTLOOK

New Government to Devote
Itself to Measures for
Country's Welfare

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Oct. 19 (AP).—The future of the Irish Free State is viewed with calm confidence by Ireland's busiest man, William T. Cosgrave, for five years the Chief Executive of the Free State and just re-elected its head for another five-year term.

"I am particularly gratified at the sympathetic interest maintained in the United States in the fortunes of the Irish Free State," he told the Associated Press correspondent in an interview outlining the new Government's plans and problems. "Irishmen have played so large a part in the development of the great Republic of the West that the bonds of friendship with the United States must be stronger than with any other nation."

Mr. Cosgrave declared that the new Government would devote itself to practical measures for the development of the country's resources. "One of the first duties of the new Dail Eireann will be to complete the government measures for extending agricultural credits to farmers," he continued. "The River Shannon hydroelectric scheme is employing many workers and when completed will supply cheap electricity for the whole country. There is a marked improvement in trade returns. National credit is good. The Government has spent millions in road construction and Irish roads now compare favorably with those of Great Britain."

"The Government has subsidized the best sugar industry, bringing thousands of acres into cultivation. The Free State is one of few countries which can point to a decrease in unemployment."

"There is perhaps danger," Mr. Cosgrave said, "that outside opinion may be erroneously affected by the language used on Free State election platforms. Unrestrained pessimism is beneficial to a country. It is not creditable to any Irishman and there is no adequate ground for it."

Discussing Ulster, the President said that the old Unionist minorities in the three important Ulster counties now within the Free State over and over again declare satisfaction with the Free State Administration. Within the jurisdiction of the Northern Government, he declared, good will toward the Free State is often expressed and controversies are not likely to arise.

Mr. Cosgrave paid tribute to Frederick A. Sterling, the new American Minister to the Free State. He declared their relations were excellent.

BRITAIN TO JOIN CHEMICAL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

The belief that Italy, Switzerland and other countries, including France, will participate, is not substantiated. The purpose is technical co-operation, with an exchange of shares, giving both sides representation.

American Chemical Society Opposes Paris Invitation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The American Chemical Society is opposed to acceptance of the invitation to American membership in the International Office of Chemistry in Paris extended by the French Government.

In a letter to the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, asks him to refuse the invitation of the French Government, inasmuch as it is opposed by American chemists and "marks an effort to carry with it an international program."

According to Mr. Parsons, the State Department still has before it the invitation of the French Government to attend an International conference for the purpose of creating

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an international house of chemistry. Mr. Parsons has sent Mr. Kellogg a copy of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, the official organ of the American Chemical Society, in which he points out that this is another attempt of the French to gain American co-operation in the international control of the chemical industry, ostensibly for the purpose of abolishing chemical warfare, and also to secure American participation in an international laboratory for the analysis of food products."

The Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, disapproved the latter in 1923 on the grounds that an international bureau of food analysis with "permanent laboratories in Paris, the official language being French," would not be "strictly international."

An invitation by the French Government in 1926 to attend an international conference for the establishment of an international office of chemistry in Paris was declined by the State Department. This conference was postponed. Mr. Parsons said, and it is proposed to call it again in 1928.

The only comment made by the State Department was to the effect that an invitation from the French Government had been received on June 1, 1926, and that a reply had been sent on Aug. 12, 1926, stating that "United States Government had reached the opinion that the compensatory advantages that would accrue to it through membership in the International Office of Chemistry were not sufficient to warrant the United States Government becoming a member of the office at this time."

Sir John Brunner Resigns

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—City financial circles were surprised today by announcement of the resignation of Sir John Brunner from the directorate of the Imperial Chemical Industries, a £55,000,000 corporation which absorbed several other big chemical and dyestuff concerns last December.

Sir John has volunteered no information as to why he has severed connections with the corporation beyond stating that his action was for purely personal reasons.

STUDY PROBLEM OF WORKING GIRL

"Y. W." Board Sends Query
in Preparation for World
Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Questionnaires on working conditions of young women engaged in industry have been sent out by the world committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in preparation for a conference at the international "Y. W." meeting in Budapest next year.

One of the main subjects of the 1928 conference will be a "discussion of social, economic and industrial conditions as these affect the relation of nation to nation and the future peace of the world." The "Y. W." is preparing a report on the part which national protective laws play in determining the conditions of industrial women and girls. Because of their close touch with women and girl workers in their hours of leisure, leaders in the organization believe that they can get information which cannot be obtained from government officials, employers or welfare workers.

The questionnaires ask about insurance, compensation, legislation, safety devices, working hours and sanitary conditions. There are such questions as:

"Are Christian churches in your country working to bring the teachings of Christ to bear upon industrial relations?"

"Can you give particulars of any societies or committees in your country formed to promote peace and good will among the nations?"

"Are such societies and committees studying the economic and industrial causes of war, such as competition for food, raw materials and markets?"

"Do you think public opinion in your country is awake to the growing danger of exploitation of the working population of other countries by the introduction of modern industrial undertakings?"

According to Mr. Parsons, the State Department still has before it the invitation of the French Government to attend an International conference for the purpose of creating

Up Goes His Banner!



ATHENS RELICS TO BE SOUGHT BY FUND AMERICAN GIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

Board, endowed by John D. Rockefeller Sr., has set aside \$500,000 for such study, it has just been learned.

Work With Brush and Knife

Actual digging will not begin until 1929, it is expected. Existing buildings to the value of \$1,000,000 will be dismantled in the work, and considerable time will be taken for legal steps incident to condemnation. No estimate of the time required for the research is made, as pick and shovel will be sparingly employed. Brush and knife will be used for most of the work, which will proceed until all signs of human occupation, believed to go back as far as 2500 B. C., are exhausted.

The governmental concession provides that "duplicate" objects unearthed, or objects already in the Greek National Museum, may be sent to the United States.

A number of reasons are given for the expedition, the important discoveries including that of the Piraeus subway, have produced some of the finest museum pieces existing. Many of the statues which were damaged by the ravages of Xerxes and barbarian invaders were discarded and buried by the Athenians. Most of these which have been discovered are in a better state of preservation than the average classical pieces.

Rich finds in archaic sculpture are expected. During the classic period little attention was paid to work of the archaic school and the statuary were discarded by the Athenians and many of them buried.

Remains of the royal Stoa, or cov-

ered porch, and the temples of Aphrodite, Ares and Zeus are expected to be disclosed by the first digging. Selected parties of archaeologists, numismatists and skilled antiquarians will be selected from American universities to undertake the work.

Leasing Motive Was to Save Oil Reserved for Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves to Harry F. Sinclair, wealthy oil operator, by Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, both of whom are now on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, is the central issue pictured in the story by Mardia Littleton, chief defense counsel, of a possible defense defense, signed to prevent loss of oil and wastage through drainage of the oil reserved for the defense of the Nation.

Throughout his opening summation, Mr. Littleton stressed these two points. He informed the jury that defense would introduce evidence to show that Rear Admiral J. K. Rob-

ertson, to their support they affirm an acceptable candidate must be "right" on all issues.

The reaction in the Northwest to Mr. Nye's challenge to Mr. Lowden will be eagerly watched by political leaders here. These latter declare that Mr. Nye's remarks were actually public notice to Mr. Lowden that the insurgents would not support him, and that they are preparing to contest with him, in favor of Mr. Norris, the capturing of the presidential delegations from northwestern states where it has been said Mr. Lowden would find his largest backing.

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REICH SCHOOL BILL IS GIVEN FIRST READING

Measure Before Reichstag Shows Efforts of Center Party to Gain Control

By Wireless
BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The first reading of the school bill which has commenced in the Reichstag once more indicates the strenuous efforts being made by the Roman Catholic party to gain influence on schooling in Germany by strengthening the position of religious schools. For this purpose they are making the most of the alleged lack of clearness in the Constitution, in the drafting of which they themselves, however, had played an important part.

According to a statement made before the House by Dr. von Keudell, German National Minister of Interior, religiously neutral schools hitherto regarded as standard schools henceforth are to be "suffered" side by side with religious schools. This, however, he said, was not increasing the strength of the Roman Catholic Church, but of the parents.

A Social Democratic speaker who followed declared that in reality not the parents but the church would gain influence, and that the Government was trying to place the church over the state.

In explanation of the situation it may be pointed out that the Republican Constitution, which is only a frame, needs filling in, or an expression by the Legislature, but the regulation of school matters by law has been postponed year after year.

GERMAN BANK OFFERING
NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Chase Securities Corporation, Blair & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., will offer soon \$20,000,000 5% per cent 10-year gold notes to Commercial and Privat-Bank of Hamburg, Germany.

Many Nations Call Americans to Solve Financial Problems

Charles S. Dewey, Going to Poland as Adviser, Is Latest on Long List of Such Envoys

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—Along with the announcement that Charles S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to become financial adviser to the Polish Government and Bank of Poland as contemplated in the stabilization plan drawn up by Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton, attention is called to the widening field of American financiers and economists.

Mr. Dewey's appointment must be ratified by the Polish bank's shareholders, but Polish officials here say that that is a mere formality. Their meeting is made necessary by modifications of the bank's statutes provided for in the stabilization plan which provides for legal stabilization of the currency, a return to the gold standard, the appointment of an American financial expert as adviser and an international loan of \$70,000,000.

Bank to Issue Notes
The Bank of Poland is constituted the only note-issuing body. The government renouncing its right to issue currency notes which is to be done only in accordance with rigid reserve requirements.

Professor Kemmerer, who was called in to work out Poland's problem, has assisted Mexico, Ecuador, the Union of South Africa and a number of other countries in similarly solving their financial problems. His work has been largely advisory, not executive.

Arthur C. Millspaugh, now in this country, has been for several years embarked on the difficult task of rescuing Paraguay from its financial difficulties. Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston struggled to reorganize the finances of Hungary with great success. Dr. Arthur N. Young, economic adviser to the Department of State, has been engaged on various financial missions for the Department of Commerce.

Financial Envoy
William L. Schurz has recently completed a mission as financial ad-

viser to the Cuban Treasury and William W. Cumberland gave Peru a federal reserve system while acting as financial commissioner and superintendent of customs.

It is reported that Walter Stewart, formerly with the Federal Reserve Board, and now connected with a banking house in New York, has been asked to become an adviser to the Bank of England. In return it is possible that Sir Basil Blackett, an English financier, may occupy a similar position with a member bank of the Federal Reserve System in New York.

These exchanges are held to be of great international value in furthering better understanding and knowledge of the various countries as well as in tending to establish post war finances and disorganized economic conditions on a firmer basis.

SOUTH SOLID AGAINST SMITH, SAYS UPHASHAW

L.A. CROSSE, Wis. (P)—With the possible exception of one state, the South will be solidly against Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, if nominated by the Democratic Party. William D. Upshaw, member of Congress from Georgia, declares.

Louisiana might vote for Mr. Smith. D. Upshaw says, but the remaining states south of the Mason and Dixon's line will unite solidly against any attempt to elect him.

SECURITY BANK
LOS ANGELES
53 Banking Offices In Los Angeles, Alhambra, Boyle Heights, Boyle Park, Glendale, Hollywood, Huntington Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Long Beach, Lynwood, Maywood, Montebello, Paramount, Culver City, Santa Monica, San Pedro, Torrance, Venice, West Los Angeles, Westwood, South Pasadena, Van Nuys and Wilmington.
Over 315,000 Depositors
Resources Excess \$25,000,000 Capital & Surplus \$12,000,000

RELIGIOUS ISSUE TO COME BEFORE JAPANESE DIET

Minister of Education Says There Is No Need to Control Religion

CURB SOUGHT FOR NEW MOTOR LAW VIOLATION

An interstate motor law problem of a new and unusual kind is engaging the attention of the Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Some are attempting to stop the practice recently discovered, under which automobile drivers whose operating licenses and car registrations have been canceled in Massachusetts continue to drive in the State by obtaining registration plates from neighboring states.

Police departments and inspectors of the registry have been advised by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar, to watch closely cars with foreign plates to detect such violations. Such drivers, he said, are subject to prosecution for driving in the State after revocation of their licenses and frequently also for perjury in obtaining the second license. His bureau also scrutinizes applications to prevent the licensing here of persons who may have forfeited their registrations in other states for improper driving.

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CANADA BISON FOR AUSTRALIA

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A. Oxford, superintendent of Elk Island Park, has selected two magnificent specimens of bison to be forwarded to Australia. These animals will be placed in a zoo in the southern Dominion. The foreman of the park, W. E. Hawthorne, stated that there are at present 800 buffaloes in Elk Island Park, this being an increase of 175 over last year. About nine years ago,

11 or 12 young moose were sent from Alberta to New Zealand. Reports received by the Alberta Game Commissioner regarding these animals indicate that the moose are thriving in their southern environment, so it is expected the Alberta bison will also survive the long journey and thrive in the Australian climate.

UNITED STATES ASKS LOWEST TARIFF RATE

Position Misunderstood in France, It Is Said

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—Religion should not be controlled by law but should be allowed freedom of development, the Japanese Minister of Education, Rentaro Mizuno, himself a Buddhist, told the National Christian Council.

"There may be need for laws to protect and help religions, but such measures as last year's proposal for a statute controlling religious activities are unnecessary. In every country men do not live simply on a material plane, but on a spiritual plane also. Education is the most important phase of a country's development, but education is not enough. Religion is necessary. We are grateful for the work which the missionaries and the Japanese Christians have accomplished. There must be no discrimination among religions."

Although Mr. Mizuno took part in the debate on the Religious Control Bill last year, this is his first outright indication that he opposes it as too strict. The Education Minister must reintroduce the bill at the next Diet. He has indicated that its terms will be much milder. As a matter of fact the bill will be primarily aimed at rectifying the financial corruption in the Buddhist church.

IT WAS STATED AGAIN BY STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT ASKED FRANCE OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY TO REDUCE TARIFF RATES. It is admitted that the great barrier to reach an agreement lies in the fact that the French are permitted to impose rates for the purpose of bargaining and the United States has no such authority. The French claim that they cannot do certain things asked by the United States because of their laws. The United States insists that there must be a way to meet the just demands of a friendly nation.

The American reply to the latest French note is expected to go forward this week.

FAVORED NATION TREATMENT IS UNDER DEBATE

Geneva Conference Seeking Modus for Removal of Trade Barriers

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Before a country enters into a convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions it will certainly desire to know whether it will be bound by the most-favored-nation clause to grant the same concessions to non-contracting as to contracting countries.

This was the subject of a long discussion in the conference for the removal of these trade barriers, when the apprehension expressed by the delegates from France and Italy, as to whether unconditional favored-nation treatment would not in this way render it difficult for nations to enter into conventions for the suppression of prohibitions, were echoed by the representatives of other countries.

Mr. Strucke, Switzerland, who is a jurist, was of the opinion that no nation could escape the obligation of most-favored-nation treatment in granting the same concessions to third parties, to whom they had contracted to give such treatment. Finally, the question was referred to a small committee, and no doubt expert legal advice will have to be taken on the question, for it is important it should be cleared up.

The United States delegation took no part in this discussion because

the United States having no prohibitions or restrictions, the question of discrimination, if it signs a convention, will not arise.

A draft proposal for a new article, which will take the place of Article 3, was proposed by Hugh Wilson, the object of which is to establish provisions and formalities which should be observed in the case of granting licenses under prohibitions and restrictions, which may be the agreement to be maintained. Mr. Wilson proposes that the conditions to be fulfilled and the formalities to be observed in order to obtain such licenses shall be drawn up in the clearest fashion so that the public may be aware of them that the issue of certificates of licenses should be as simple as possible and that there should be no delay in issuing them to applicants, and no loophole be left for traffic in licenses.

Moreover, according to Mr. Wilson's plan, each contracting state is to be assured a fair share of the importance allowed under the license system, according to the average volume of trade of the respective countries in the particular class of goods in question. Also no distinction is to be made between direct and indirect shipment under the licenses.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Wilson explained that the average volume of trade need not be taken over literally, the American proposal was sent to a subcommittee for examination.

FIBER BOARD PLANT SOLD
NEW YORK (P)—The International Paper Company has purchased the Fiber Board Mill Company of Midland, Ont., according to A. R. Graustein, president of the International Company. Work has been started on a new mill at Midland, which will have a capacity of 50 tons of fiber board a day. Mr. Graustein said,

Platform of "Big Business" to Be Offered Both Parties

Will Contain 14 Planks—Special Interest Shown in Walsh Bill Dealing With Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A "platform of industry," containing 14 planks is now under construction by "big business."

the consolidation and capitalization of public utility corporations, particularly those selling electricity and gas.

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Labor Takes New Measures to Study Way to Real Progress

Believes it Based on Educational Forces Rather Than Mere Enumeration — Boston Trade Union College Finds Course on This Premise

Education rather than force of numbers as the fundamental means whereby organized labor may best help itself individually and collectively, and be an instrument for progress in present day world conditions is the basis upon which the Boston Trade Union College, organized in 1919 as the first educational venture of its kind in the world, is ready to begin its amplified work for the season.

Since its foundation its primary plan has been approximated in many cities of the United States and Europe, the most notable example of which, perhaps, is the Philadelphia Labor College. Both are a part of the international adult education movement in its direct relation to the worker, and are endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The Boston Trade Union College was initiated by workers for workers, differing, thereby, from the educational departments available to workers in various settlement houses in that those programs have been initiated by representatives of the leisure class for workers.

Gives All Share in Work

The plan makes it possible for the student, the professor, and the organized worker to share alike in the initiating and conduct of courses. It becomes the direct responsibility of all to share in contributing suggestions about the types of courses to be arranged, an agreement upon the place of conduct, and of advertising and paying for the instruction which aims primarily at giving the worker a better understanding of the complex pattern of the world in which he lives, and how to advance not only the cause of labor, but of humanity in general.

Emphasis is placed upon the practical course, so that in the comparatively short time allotted every provision is made for the dissemination of information and instruction, together with methods of using them, which are clearly workable to perceptible advantage by the worker in his relation to the group.

This year it was the co-operative decision of the membership holding over from last year, that a course was desirable in "The Social Technique of Committee Work," together with a co-operative study of conditions and methods making for effective meetings of committees, boards, and other conference groups. This is considered an important development in the program because it is apparent that the worker in general is unaccustomed to thinking along, though he is beginning to realize that informal discussion of current problems is not only necessary to better understanding and sympathetic solidarity, but that such discussion can be lifted into the realm of art.

To Develop Expressive Diction

A collateral course in English and expression, with a view to developing the art of speech making, the power of participating in discussion of current topics that inspire the formulation of opinions and their expression is arranged to supplement the course at Wellesley College for problems in committee work.

The latter course, which is a new departure this year, is designed as an engineering view of group conference. Problems calling for individual decision by an expert, those calling for individually prepared decision offered for group determination and those which can be worked out jointly by the group will be considered upon the premise that the broadening of activity in organized labor, in drafting increasing numbers of workers' committee work, and that makes of office can be accomplished in proportion as the worker is able to consider, and to discuss his problem with associates, or those whose conviction will be based upon clarity of argument and an accurate survey of the points at issue.

Most All Students Union Men

The majority of students enrolled are representatives of organized labor; some additional students are related to the group primarily by their sympathy and friendliness to

Burgoyne," he continued. "It was he who, though humiliated by Congress and affronted by some officers who owed him their obedience, participated in all the efforts to confront and destroy Burgoyne's army. The need for bringing out the association of Gen. George Washington with this day is greater because a modern school, who have been dubbed the 'tyro historians,' have set afoot a movement deliberately intended to deprecate Washington as a boy, as a young man, as a soldier, as a man of affairs, as general, as President, and as the admired and glorious figure in war, in peace, and at his own fireside."

MASONS RECEIVE HIGH HONORS

Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, Elects Many for Special Rank

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—At an executive session of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, southern jurisdiction, 486 thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons were selected to receive the rank and decoration of Knight Commanders of the Court of Honor and their investiture took place later. Those elected represented 33 states, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, China, Philippines Islands and Porto Rico.

Also 226 Knights Commander of the Court of Honor were elected to receive the thirty-third degree, the highest honor within the province of the Supreme Council. Thirty-three states, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, China, Hawaii and the Philippines Islands were represented on this list.

Men who render meritorious service to the order, and especially to the Scottish Rite, are eligible for these posts of honor. A limited number are elected at each session of the council. To receive the thirty-third degree one must have been a Knight Commander for four years.

What Is Aviation? This Will Tell You

Remarkable Growth of Industry Causes Government to Interpret Words

Growth of aviation has become so pronounced that the United States Government has officially defined aeronautical terms for the Nation's air transport as follows:

Aeronautics—The science and art pertaining to the flight of aircraft.

Aviation—The art of operating heavier-than-air craft.

Aerostation—The art of operating lighter-than-air craft.

Airport—An airport is a locality, either water or land, adapted for the landing or taking-off of aircraft, and which provides facilities for shelter, supplies, and repair of aircraft; or a place used regularly for the receiving or discharging of passengers or cargo by air.

Airway—An air route between air traffic centers, with landing facilities at intervals, equipped with aids to air navigation and a communication system for transmission of information pertaining to the operation of aircraft. The term "airway" may apply to an air route for either land planes or seaplanes or both.

PANAMA CANAL SETS RECORD

PANAMA (AP)—A new high record for passage of vessels through the Panama Canal during a 15-day period was established during the first half of October. During these 15 days 233 commercial vessels passed through the canal paying a total of \$1,168,735 in tolls.

For the complete story of Masonic brotherhood in action the records tell us, so much is omitted from the available documents of the Craft.

Nothing is found there of the princely gifts to education by John Huntington of Cleveland. He was a Freemason tried and true, but his greater benefactions were deliberately spread abroad with lavish hand for community benefit, for youth desiring

What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

3. Freemasonry as Brotherly Love

By ROBERT L. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

TO CONFINE our record to the official figures would be misleading. Every Freemason of any experience worth mentioning knows well that the complete account is far from being limited to what gets printed in the transactions, the published proceedings. Much is done privately that has little or no memorial among the documentary evidence of Lodge or Grand Lodge. These essentially Masonic expressions of zeal are often hidden, locked in the safe repositories of faithful breasts; they are not for exhibition generally, even to the members of the brotherhood.

Being done for the pleasure of it and not for the publicity, one hesitates to allude to these instances that come so conspicuously thronging into the memory. They are many and memorable. To write gratefully of them at length is tempting, yet that is difficult because the accepted rule of silence, and in what is here set forth the only excuse is that when official records are presented there must be some convincing assertion introducing them that Freemasonry in the furtherance of its instruction and its usefulness never stops short at what is done formally and officially. Ever and always the Masonic objective is for personal service, individual effort.

Let me briefly mention—and the allusion is made with diffidence because of reasons already explained—an occurrence only recently completed. At Utica, New York, the cornerstone of a new building has just been laid on the Masonic Home grounds. This is a further addition to the monumental structures there that tell so eloquently of the hearty devotion of the brethren in the Empire State. But this edifice is to honor particularly the Senior Past Grand Master, Col. John W. Vrooman. From him the Masonic Home has always had lively co-operation and support. His beloved name will be permanently attached to this memorial building. Generations to come will rightly think of him as one peculiarly identified with the Home and its service, a Masonic official of ability and faithfulness. All this is properly of record.

Practical Freemasonry

But there are other services not appearing so prominently in our human archives, our written and printed collections of facts. True, Colonel Vrooman's war career, his civil life,

his efforts as a citizen to promote public betterment—these and many such achievements along with his readiness to join in caring with others for the indigent and bereaved are well known. He has done more. There are six boys he and his wife adopted and trained up to fulfill the duties of American manhood. Colonel Vrooman's Freemasonry was always taken seriously.

There are others. And if you wish one word to express Freemasonry it is "others." Brotherly love is indeed the practice of what St. Paul tells in that wonderful thirteenth chapter of his Epistles to the Corinthians, but charity, there or in the Craft, means not the furnishing of alms in any perfunctory style. The objective of Freemasonry is to put brotherliness at work.

The outcome is various. Men are different. Yet the energy is affectionate and that from old is the established and traditional motive power for good.

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practiced, numerous examples could readily be cited of the Masonic brotherhood in various countries. One is especially worth noting here and now because of its anniversary. A charity fund was advocated by Past Grand Master the Earl of Dalkeith in the Grand Lodge of England on Nov. 21, 1724. The minutes show that a committee was appointed on March 17, 1725, and on May 10, 1727, the Grand Master, the Earl of Inchiquin, announced that on St. John's day he would appoint three brethren of the committee of seven and a treasurer to put into execution the resolution relating to a general charity. Accordingly this was done on June 24, 1727, 200 years ago, and that responsibility has ever since been faithfully and diligently borne.

Two Continents Linked

Another early instance arising in the same Grand Lodge and having peculiar interest from an American point of view is found in the minutes dated Dec. 12, 1733. We are told of the report rendered to the Grand Lodge of the efforts made "to collect the charity of this Society toward enabling the Trustees to send distressed Brethren to Georgia where they may be comfortably provided for."

A royal charter for the colonization of Georgia had the previous year been authorized and issued. Prospects were encouraging for those venturing so far away and the Grand Lodge did what it could to start the emigrants happily on their adventurous journey. Lodges were not reluctant in their support of the cause. Brother W. John Songhurst has discovered an earlier but equally typical allusion to the benevolence of a local lodge that was mentioned in the Newcastle Courant of Dec. 30, 1792, as having "ordered a considerable sum of money to be distributed among the poor families sent to Georgia."

Masonic benevolence is therefore neither new nor strange, neither laggard nor niggard. Well do the words of Addison apply to the Craft virtuous: "Gifts and aims are the expression, not the essence of this virtue."

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MISSES'

Tomboy Style

Raccoon

Coats

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very
special

These coats are all made of dark, clear, beautifully marked full raccoon skins, in the popular tomboy style. Lined with fancy plaid wool from hem to yoke—yoke and sleeves are satin. Two deep pockets.

If you desire, pay only 10% of the cost of coat

at time of purchase, the balance to be paid in nine

equal monthly payments.

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second floor, main store

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Established 1812

4 Minutes from Massachusetts Ave. to Shopper's Garage, Beach St. (between Washington and Harrison Ave. extension) — 4 minutes' walk from Garage to our store, or busses run continuously. Free parking for 3½ hours for Jordan shoppers.

There's a Jenney Station near you. Visit it—not the friendly atmosphere—whether you buy or not. You'll know it by this sign—

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The name "Jenney" has been associated with products of the highest grade, ever since 1812. Now, in keeping with its past record, the Jenney Company is setting the pace—both in the quality of its products and in standards of service.

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NEBRASKA CROPS ALMOST DOUBLE AVERAGE VALUE

Total Estimate \$436,153,000
—Farmers 'Coming Back'
Financially

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19 (Special)—Nebraska this year has produced field crops valued at approximately \$436,153,000, according to a preliminary estimate by F. K. Reed, assistant statistician of the State and federal division of agricultural statistics in Nebraska. This is 62 per cent above values for 1926 and 48 per cent above the five-year average. The estimate includes hay, grains, fruit, potatoes and sugar beets.

Mr. Reed fixes the corn production at 268,700,000 bushels, which at market prices is valued at \$226,000,000. Wheat is listed at 75,501,000 bushels and valued at \$48,000,000. Oats produced 61,962,000 bushels, valued at \$28,020,000. Sugar beet production is estimated at \$7,536,000, hay around \$65,000,000, and the potato crop about \$9,600,000.

In view of these crops man to Nebraska may be shown when it is stated that the corn crop exceeded the five-year average by 64,000,000 bushels and the wheat crop is nearly twice as large as the five-year average. The oat crop is nearly 1,000,000 bushels greater than the five-year average, and the tame hay crop nearly 1,000,000 tons more than the five-year average.

Along with these crops, feeding operations are reported breaking all records in western Nebraska this season. More stock will be fed this winter, according to present indications, than ever before in this part of the State; and this is also true of the upper end of the North Platte Valley, the reports say. Grass of the ranges is reported in excellent condition.

Diversified farming, agricultural experts say, is one of the greatest helps to the farmer in the State, and it is generally being put into practice. The value of Nebraska's live-stock and poultry, together with their byproducts, equal that of her field crops. It is roughly estimated that \$380,000,000 worth of live stock, poultry, dairy and poultry products will be marketed this year, and that 70 per cent of this year's corn crop will be fed and about one-half of the hay crop.

It is estimated that approximately

America's Gains in Dry Era Stressed by German Visitor

European Nations Must Abandon Alcoholism If They Want to Progress, He Says

Nations of Europe must do away with alcoholism if they are to compete successfully in industry or standards of living with a dry United States, declared Dr. F. H. Otto Mele, chairman of the National Association for Local Option in Germany, who was a guest of members of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League at the Boston City Club, as he concluded a two-months' visit to the United States.

Dr. Mele declared he was profoundly impressed with the changes for the better which he has noted in this country since the days of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I visited this country several years before national prohibition," said Dr. Mele, "and here in Boston and New York I saw the great number of saloons then and noted the

consumption of alcohol. Now I find Boston, New York, Chicago and other large cities of the country tremendously changed; the saloons are gone; but everywhere I find other and, I should think, more profitable enterprises occupying their former locations.

"No nation of Europe can today compete with the United States in manufacturing, merchandising, finance, social or family life, and one of the outstanding reasons is because the United States is a dry nation. This fact is being recognized through-

GREAT FALLS PIPE LINE
CASPER, Wyo., Oct. 19.—First shipment of pipe for the Great Falls, Montana gas line is on route. Actual stringing will start as soon as the pipe is laid on the ground.

Montana Sheet & Tube Company is furnishing the pipe, which will be laid by Hope Engineering Company. Line will be 110 miles long and will be the gas pipe line project of the year in the Northwest. Portland, Ore., capital is said to be behind project.

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GOLD INDUSTRY FACES REVIVAL IN CALIFORNIA

Power and Irrigation, By Products of Hydraulic Mining, Point to Way

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Millions of dollars in gold may annually pour from the hills of California once more and at the same time irrigation water for the farmer and electric power for everyone become available in increased quantity if a plan for the resumption of hydraulic mining in California becomes effective.

In 1883 the gold production of California was estimated at approximately \$24,300,000, but for more than 40 years it has been reduced by more than one-half. This falling off was not due, however, to exhaustion of the mines, for some estimates of gold remaining in the gravel deposits of northern California are as high as \$60,000,000. It was because hydraulic mining, as then practiced, was damaging to agriculture and shipping, and was forbidden by injunction.

In the days of '49 the pioneers of California washed gold from the hills with tin pans and a whirling motion which sloshed out the sand and gravel and left the heavy gold. As mining developed, this crude method was supplanted by great streams of water under pressure, which were played upon the gravel beds through pipes and hose, and literally washed down the landscape. The sediment then flowed through sluices and over riffles in which quicksilver caught the yellow metal.

The Sediment Hazard

But the sediment which had deposited its gold in the riffles did not stop after it had cleared the sluices. It went on down into the rivers, clogging them with silt and mud, raising the level, causing floods, and even threatening navigation in San Francisco Bay, where, it was said, the Golden Gate itself might be closed in time if something was not done.

In 1861 and 1862 three great waves of high water coming down from the mountains brought so much sediment that the farmers were stirred to action. It was later realized that the flow of mining debris had ruined more than 40,000 acres of farm and fruit land, damaged approximately 270,000 acres, and caused a visible loss and depreciation of \$16,000,000.

This led to federal legislation against hydraulic mining which, together with a series of injunction suits, suddenly put an almost full stop to gold mining in California. At that time the investment in the State's hydraulic mining industry amounted to upward of \$100,000,000, including the cost of more than 5000 miles of flumes, water storage dams, long bed-rock working tunnels, equipment and land. Many hundreds of men were thrown out of work, and a heavy economic loss was felt by the State as a whole.

Streams and Lands Protected

Under the Caminetti Act, passed by Congress in 1883, a body of three United States Army engineers, appointed by the President, was established under the name California Debris Commission. Hydraulic mining was, under this act, made unlawful in the Great Valley basin of California except under license from the commission and under conditions approved by it, in order to prevent further damage to navigable streams and adjacent l.n.s.

The commission was empowered to build impounding dams and settling reservoirs for the retention of debris at suitable points above the head of navigation, when appropriations were made by the Government to be reimbursed by a 3 per cent tax on the production of hydraulic mines using these facilities.

But appropriations for dams were not forthcoming, and the revival of mining which had been expected did not come. About 1900 some log and brush dams were constructed and a little mining was resumed, but these were soon filled with boulders, gravel and sand, and proved subject to such easy destruction that the commission ruled against them and demanded structures of concrete or masonry.

The first dam of this type was constructed in the north fork of the Yuba River Bar in 1918, and since then the reumption of hydraulic mining on a large scale at the Brandy City mine. Five years later this dam was raised to 170 feet, providing storage for 80,000,000 cubic yards of debris. Power developed by the storage waters of the dam was capitalized to cover nearly the entire cost of the project.

Success May Revive Industry

The success of this venture has served to revive the hopes of mining men that "hydraulicing" might once more become a leading industry of California, and gold once more a leading product. The company which operates the Bullards' Bar Dam is now engaged in arranging for construction of a similar but much larger enterprise at the Narrows on the Yuba River near Marysville, developing storage for 350,000,000 cubic yards of debris and being financed largely by electric power production. Each yard of gravel to be washed by such a project, it is estimated, will contain from 5 to 10 cents' worth of gold.

Mining men have gathered upon numerous occasions within recent weeks to discuss the possibilities of initiating a second "gold rush" in northern California. The section on mineral resources of the Common-

wealth Club of California has done much to agitate the subject, and agricultural interests have indicated their intention of opposing any attempt to create another debris hazard. A plan which would be beneficial to all concerned, combining mining, irrigation and power development is generally considered the only condition under which hydraulic mining will be permitted to resume operations.

Thus benefit to all industries through increased activities, increased production and the rebuilding of an abandoned industry in California is seen in the possibility of gold returning to its old place in the daily affairs of the Golden State.

TRADE PROGRAM FULLY INDORSED

(Continued from Page 1)

lished reciprocal tariff rates with Germany.

"We have been told by a traditional friend of ours in Europe," said Mr. Barnes, "that, having completed a reciprocal tariff with Germany which gives Germany unusually low rates on certain products, automatically our own on the same products must rise. The American concept is that a tariff as fairly placed as we know how, shall be applied uniformly without discrimination on every article that falls within that description."

World trade and shipping construction figures in tonnage and money values, Mr. Barnes said, show that a recovery in world commerce is under way which will raise the living standard of 500,000,000 people of the Orient, and which will restore the opportunity of everyone in Europe of getting a job.

Agriculture received consideration from the National Chamber of Commerce councilors when the report of the organization's committee on agricultural service was made by Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix, Ariz., its chairman.

"America has no more complex problem than that of devising ways and means to bring agriculture to its proper balance in our national life," Mr. Heard said. "Knowledge of the facts involved, courage, common sense and determination to use the facts as a basis for improving conditions, should solve this farm problem, complex as it is."

"The very processes of nature make it well-nigh impossible to control agricultural production. However, commodity distribution and marketing are steadily becoming cooperative. This method, through standardization of products, regularization of quantity delivery and favorable market financing is shortening the economic road from farm producer to consumer with advantage to both."

Sees Farm Dollar Grow

"Sympathetic gesture does not improve the farmers' income. The service program urged by the chamber and steadily put into action by our member organizations is bound to improve the buying power of the farmers' dollar. The United States Chamber of Commerce, through its agricultural service, has been steadily formulating a constructive practical plan of action by which the chamber members can put into effect greater teamwork between organized business and agriculture."

Charles G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, Mo., sounded the National Chamber of Commerce policy in regard to the merchant marine in telling the councilors that it was contrary to the organization's program to endorse encouragement of further Government investment in merchant shipping.

Difficulties under which American shipping is operating in competition with foreign lines were outlined by the St. Louis banker who asserted, however, that figures showed government-operated shipping services to be losing cargo tonnages to the privately operated lines.

William Pfaff of New Orleans, in discussing the legislative recommendation for government recommendation of flood control on the Mississippi River, said the greatest obstacle to flood protection has been public apathy.

BOSTON HOTEL MEN HOSTS

More than 60 New Jersey hotel managers guests of the Boston Hotel Association on the closing lap of a vacation tour which took them through the Adirondacks and Canada. The visitors, members of the New Jersey Hotel Association, were entertained at seven of the larger Boston hotels and made a motor trip to Lexington and Concord, voting for this event in preference to an afternoon of golf.

Smart Fall Millinery

Individual Hats to Order

STATE CONTROL IN AIR FAVERED

Adequate Laws Needed to Safeguard Trade Aviation, Engineers Are Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Development of commercial aviation is taking a leading place in the proceedings of the fourth annual aeronautic meeting sponsored by the Society of Automotive Engineers here, at which engineers from all sections of the United States are in attendance.

Airports, safety devices, regulation of state and federal character, together with technical material which is the result of research and study of the year just past, are receiving special attention also.

Adequate state regulation of aircraft which will eliminate unsafe and condemned airplanes is one of the most vital needs in the present development of aviation, according to Clarence M. Young, director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce.

Removal of Flight Hazards

In a paper on the technical problems of control of airplane airworthiness, Mr. Young declared that no great progress in commercial flying could be made until state legislatures adopted regulatory measures adequate to insure the removal of all preventable flight hazards.

A conference of manufacturers and operators will be called for Dec. 4, Mr. Young announced, to consider various phases of safety regulation. On Oct. 1 the Department of Commerce began requirements for stress analysis before approval will be granted to any aircraft design.

Further steps, especially in the field of navigation instruments are needed, Mr. Young said.

E. W. Stedman, wind commander and chief aeronautical engineer of the Department of National Defense, Ottawa, Can., stressed the importance of the International Commission for Air Navigation established subsequent to the World War.

Merit of Designs Compared

A. H. G. Fokker of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation and the designer of the multi-motored airplanes used by Commander Richard E. Byrd, in his polar and transat-

lantic flights, read a technical paper on single, twin and triple-motored aircraft.

Relative merits of monoplane and biplane construction were considered in a paper by C. H. Chatfield of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While both types have their own advantages, he declared that the monoplane is evidently gaining and that there seems to be a distinct tendency among builders developing new and original types of construction to give most of their attention to monoplanes.

At the opening session papers on metal airplane construction were delivered by W. B. Stout, of the Stout Metal Airplane Company; Charles E. Hall of Charles W. L. Hall, Inc.; Jean Roche, Army Air Corps; Commander R. D. Wunderbacher, U. S. Naval Aircraft Factory, and I. I. Sikorsky, Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation. E. N. Fales of the Army Air Corps read a paper on wind-tunnel testing.

TELEGRAPH PAY RISES PUT ON MERIT BASIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company who receive less than \$3000 a year will receive increases in pay of from \$5 to \$10 a month beginning Jan. 1, according to a statement made here following an agreement between the company and the employees' association.

According to the contract signed in the executive offices of the company here, about 15,000 employees will benefit and the amount of increase will be approximately \$1,500,000. In the absence of a statement from officials of the company, Morris L. Harner, vice-president of the Association of Western Union Employees, one of the signatories, told of the agreement, which had its inception in a conference held here on Oct. 10. Increases are to be awarded on a basis of merit, to be determined by an advisory committee comprising both employers and employees.

MAYOR WALKER TO RETIRE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Mayor James J. Walker has announced that at the expiration of his term of office on Dec. 31, 1929, he will retire to private life. He thus ends his career as a candidate to succeed Gov. Alfred E. Smith. Mayor Walker made the first announcement at a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel and has just confirmed it.

Third to "Virtual Failure" of System Abroad

NORTFIELD, Vt. (P)—Personal

CANADIAN ROUTE FROM LAKES TO SEA WINS FAVOR

Compares to Panama Canal, Says Massachusetts Man Urges Rail Mergers

Two projects of national importance were advocated before members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts at their annual meeting in Boston in that railroad consolidation is a primary necessity if the United States is to have a strong system, and that the St. Lawrence waterway project, the making of a ship-way from the Great Lakes to the sea, be carried out at once.

Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries, said, in discussing the latter: "Once the project becomes an actuality I venture the opinion that the economists and historians of the future will marvel that in the year 1927 there were iconoclasts so obtuse as to fail to realize what this outstanding development of the St. Lawrence meant as an economic asset. I surmise the results will be comparable to those that followed the opening of the Panama Canal."

Rail Consolidation Endorsed

Charles A. Andrews, former president of the Associated Industries, discussing railroad consolidation as a national policy, said that three things at least could be said regarding it: "First, that it was conceived by Congress at the close of the war to be of great importance and necessity that the many independent railroads of the country should be combined into a comparatively few systems and that Congress undertook to provide in the transportation act for such combination or consolidation of the railroads, to be accomplished by them voluntarily.

"Second, that the railroads themselves, and in fact a very large proportion of expressed public opinion attached great importance to the subject of consolidation and believed it to be advisable and necessary.

"Third, that in the seven years since the passage of the Transportation Act in 1920, in which railroad consolidation was authorized and encouraged, only a comparatively small amount of consolidation has taken place."

"There have been no changes since then, however, that have made consolidation less desirable." Mr. Andrews went on. "The Transportation Act gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix rates on the roads of each system, and the commission is a more complicated and difficult task than is fair to impose upon any body of commissioners."

Shows Need of Consolidating

"Under rate-fixing conditions which call upon the public for the payment of a fair amount it is clear that some favorably situated roads will make more than others. If one road was made for a strong road and another for a weak, the public would naturally use the road with the lower rate. The remedy for this is a consolidation in each section that would give competitors similar operating costs."

The advantages of such a consolidation mentioned include, he said, ability to ship by more direct routes; cheaper maintenance for roads on home lines; more shipments handled by single carriers from point to destination; better terminal use; better relation to fuel supply; elimination of excessive capitalization.

Language Test for Policemen

DUBLIN, Oct. 19 (P)—Irish policemen are to be devoted to the radio-casting of programs intended to help Italians in America to grasp the meaning of American institutions, customs and ideals was dedicated yesterday by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy.

The new station will be operated by the Italian educational radiostation corporation in co-operation with the Corriere d'America, an Italian language newspaper. The station's call letters are taken from the name of the newspaper, WCDA. It was announced tonight, will broadcast on a wavelength of 211.1 meters or 1420 kilocycles.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

WORCESTER, Mass.—Resignation of Waldo Lincoln as president of the American Antiquarian Society for the last 20 consecutive years and the election of Dr. Charles L. Nichols of this city as his successor were features of the annual meeting of the society held at the society's rooms. Dr. Samuel B. Woodward also resigned as treasurer and in his place Charles E. Block was elected.

These new members were elected: William E. Benjamin of New York; Chester Noyes Greenough of Cambridge; Charles Seabury Hale of Worcester; Luke Vincent Lockwood of New York; Abraham S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia; William B. Scofield of Worcester; Joseph A. Skinner of

Holyoke.

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Lalique Glass, Bronzes and Marbles Dresden China, Venetian Glassware Tiffany Favre Glass

and many other distinctive gift suggestions

FLOOR OF IDEAS—FIFTH

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on Kerchiefs Now

To insure delivery and careful workmanship orders should be placed as soon as possible for hand embroidered initials on gift handkerchiefs for Christmas. Prices include 3 block initials, hand worked on linen. In white or colors.

Women's 25c Grade Linen Handkerchiefs—one-half dozen

Men's 35c Grade Linen Handkerchiefs—one-half dozen

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MAINE RETAINS DIRECT PRIMARY BY TWO TO ONE

Return to Caucus—Convention Plan Defeated in Special Election

PORLTAND, Me., Oct. 19 (AP)—Maine has chosen to retain the direct primary. By a sweeping vote of nearly two to one the State in a special election has rejected a referendum seeking a return to the caucus and convention system of nominating candidates for public office.

Although an active campaign had been carried on for weeks to bring about a repeal of the primary law, the election brought only approximately 60,000 voters. The total legal vote of the State is about 200,000.

The cities, regarded as the mainstay of the repeal forces, for the most part voted to retain the primary.

In a statement issued immediately after the result was announced, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who, with Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, led the fight to retain the existing law, called upon "all good citizens to work together to develop a public sentiment that will sanction and require the observance of the laws as to the nominating practices and expenditures, interest of fair play among candidates, and to inculcate respect for law."

The direct primary law was enacted in Maine in 1911 by exercise of the initiative and referendum provision of the state constitution. After the Legislature had refused to take action, widespread dissatisfaction with the workings of the system was expressed by speakers for both political parties at various times, the charge being made that the primary actually entailed the expense of a double election and was meaningless.

The state conventions of both Republican and Democratic parties in 1922 adopted planks asking that the question of the primary be referred to the people, but the Legislature of that year took no action. To bring about the referendum the same plan that led to adoption of the primary in the first instance was resorted to.

The movement to bring about a return to the convention system of nomination was led by William T. Cobb of Rockland, a former Governor.

MADRAS LECTURERS DISCUSS RELIGION

Protestantism, Hinduism, Reform Movements Reviewed

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The lecture program now running at the Madras Young Men's Christian Association is an interesting example of the friendly exchange of thought and experience between men of different national and religious traditions. A course of 25 lectures on "The History of Religious Thought in India" has been introduced by a professor of the Christian College, with a lecture on the historical method in the study of religion.

The subject is then developed by a striking succession of lectures by the president of the local Ramakrishna Mission, a Judge of the High Court, the vice-chancellor of the university, professors of the university, a former minister of state, the editor of a leading newspaper, and others.

One course traces the earlier phases of Hinduism, the Protestant movement, the age of Hindu revival, the reform period and modern movements, and concludes with a lecture by a Hindu professor on Jesus Christ.

At the Sunday meetings the subjects dealt with include courses on the history of the Christian movement in Europe and in India, and among the speakers are Christians and Hindus, missionaries, a labor leader, the managing director of a European firm, the Bishop of Madras, and a Swarajist leader.

There are also classes, lecture courses, and discussion groups on rural reconstruction, internationalism, Indian art and music, education, religion, and many other subjects. These are made possible by the co-operation of friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, representing many schools, of thought.

MR. FORT IN NEW POSITION
Gerrit Fort has resigned the position of vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad to become president of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, an international travel organization. He will succeed Charles H. Wilson, who is to become president of the board of that company. Mr. Fort joined the Boston & Maine staff in 1920 after service as assistant director of the United States Railroad Administration, and directed the inauguration of a group of fast passenger trains on this road.

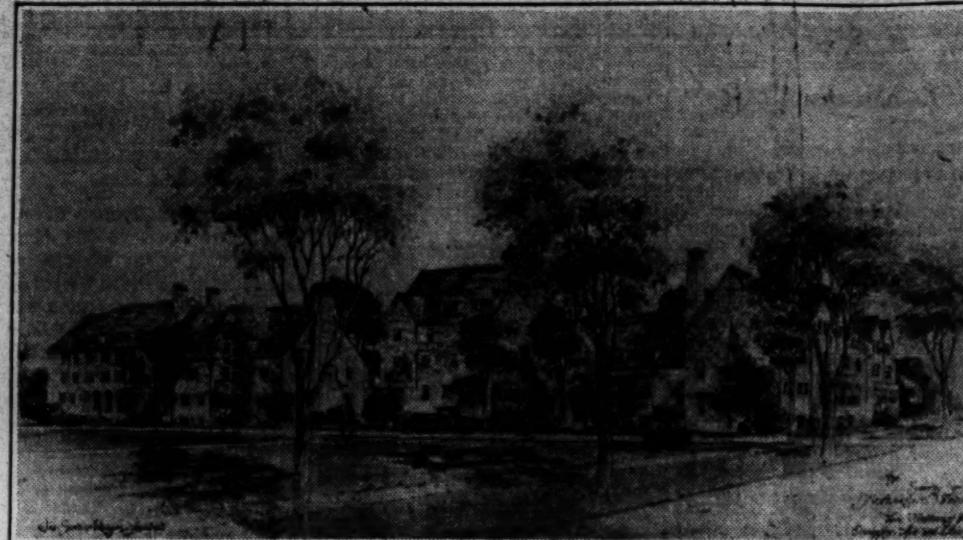
**VESTA
Oil Heating System**
The Hearth of the Home

Guaranteed and Installed by
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Demonstration at
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College Girls Gave University These Buildings



Sorority Group at Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., Erected Through Funds Raised by Members of 14 Girls' Societies in Four-Year Campaign.

Sororities Raise \$270,000 Fund for Buildings at Northwestern

Members of 14 Sororities Adopt Novel Money-Making Methods in Their Campaign to Help University's Development

EVANSTON, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—Members of 14 sororities at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., have been writing cookbooks for housewives of the United States, selling popcorn, and holding every variety of rummage sale in an effort to raise \$270,000 as their immediate contribution for the building of the 14 new sorority houses on the University campus.

The University is financing the major portion of the building program, each sorority being required to raise 25 per cent of the \$75,000 required to construct each house for the school authorities will commence building. The houses have been completed during the summer.

Four years ago the university listened to the earnest pleas of the sororities and announced that any group which raised one-fourth of the amount necessary to build a home costing in the neighborhood of \$75,000 would be given by the university a site on which to build and that the university would co-operate in financing the building. As soon as the university announced that the sororities would do their part the members of the sororities got busy. Many novel methods were adopted by them to raise the necessary amount.

Novel Methods Adopted

Members of Pi Beta Phi, made baskets of sandwiches and sold them in the dormitories. The members of Alpha Phi started a tea room on one of the principal streets of Evanston. A cookbook was prepared by the members of Alpha Gamma Delta. The Theta Book Shop, with a circulating library of the latest novels, was opened by members of Kappa Alpha Theta.

One of the most novel of the money-raising devices was that adopted by the members of Kappa Gamma. This was a perambulating kitchen on an old Ford truck. Tempting viands were offered for sale hot from the kitchen, which took up its stand at strategic places for catching the hungry.

In addition, the sorority girls also sold popcorn, Christmas cards, held rummage sales, acted as agents for various commodities, gave bridge parties and did innumerable other acts to help the house nest egg.

Great Effort Exerted

"That these splendid homes of stone did not come without great effort goes without saying," said Miss Mary Ross Potter, counselor for women at Northwestern. Approximately 25 per cent of the cost of building each house and some funds for furnishing were raised before work was started on the construction a little more than a year ago.

The sorority houses, which are

to be

built

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What's In The Air Today

British Commercial Flying Noted for Safe and Regular Service—France Experiments With "Submarine Seaplane"—Italy Bases Hopes on De Pinedo

No. 8 of a Series of Articles on the Present Status of Commercial Aeronautics

By LORD THOMSON

Former Secretary of State for Air, Great Britain

HE three countries whose names appear in the heading of this article are great air powers, in the sense that they possess powerful air forces. But, and largely for this very reason, their progress in commercial aviation has not been so rapid as that of Germany. In all of them government subsidies are being paid to air traffic companies, but since the requirements of these latter are small compared with the orders placed for naval and military airplanes, it follows inevitably that constructors devote more attention to the design of "fighters" and "bombers" than to commercial types. Now the difference between a fighting airplane and one designed for taking passengers is as great as that between a battleship and an ocean liner; moreover, as time goes on, this difference will become more accentuated.

Performance, power and speed at great altitudes are the important considerations in one case; safety, comfort, general handiness and low running costs, in the other. To carry out thoroughly the experiment and research required for the development of both types would involve a very considerable expenditure of public and private money without immediate returns. No country, so far, has been able to develop commercial aviation on a sufficiently generous scale, while at the same time maintaining naval and military air forces.

Within the limits of the British Isles themselves there is little scope for commercial aviation; the distances are too short, the railway services too good, and the motorcars are being formed. Many of the members are learning to fly and buying Motor or other light machines. The London Aero Club has, among others, two aspirants for a flying license, one aged 69 and the other 15. When the British take up flying as a sport it almost always prospers.

"Submarine Seaplane"

The French air transport system comprises four main routes—Paris to London, Paris to Amsterdam, Paris through Prague (with a branch to Warsaw) and Bucharest to Constantinople; Toulouse through Casa Blanca to Dakar on the west coast of Africa. Notwithstanding these opportunities the French people are acquiring the air habit very slowly. Air travel will have to be cheaper before they take to it, although, already, it costs little more and is much safer than a journey of the same length in some French trains.

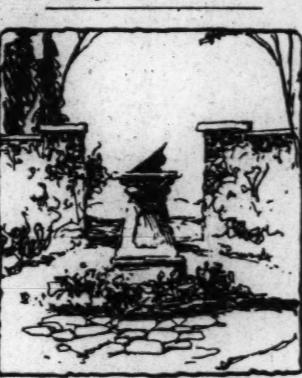
Much useful experimental work is being carried out in France. One interesting innovation is the so-called "Submarine Seaplane," a man-

chine which, according to its designers, will fly above or swim below the surface of the sea. It would be foolish to sneer at this idea as unpractical and far-fetched. In aviation, the incredible is often the possible, if not the accomplished fact.

In any case, the French are wise to experiment with seaplanes, for their air future will depend largely on the development of this type of aircraft.

Italy's aviation problem is similar in many ways to that of Britain; her long coast line and interests overseas necessitate the use of seaplanes or amphibians. Italian engineers, pilots, and mechanics can hold their own with those of any race, and great things may be expected from them, if they find an outlet for their energies in the organization and equipment of an air transport system providing safe and regular communications across the Mediterranean and Adriatic. In this way, Italy will lay the foundations of air power far more solidly than by the maintenance of an air force of such size—that the drone of motors will drown all other sounds in Italy, and the wings of airplanes above the peninsula will eclipse the sun." The foregoing is an extract from a speech by Signor Mussolini, paraphrased in the process of translation.

The Marquess de Pinedo has perhaps a clearer notion of Italy's requirements. He has been urging, among other things, the construction of seaplanes navigable on the surface of the water. This idea is far from being fantastic, the seaworthiness of seaplanes is surprising, although explainable on aero-static theories. They skim over the roughest sea and neither crash into the waves nor wallow in the troughs. Pinedo's Atlantic flights aroused the wildest enthusiasm throughout Italy, where his name is a household word. If his popularity and influence are sufficiently maintained to enable him to put his ideas into practice, it will be fortunate for Italy and not less so for Europe.



"I Record only the sunny hours"

So They Might See

London

Special Correspondence
IT WAS cold outside a toy shop and the windows were "steamy."

A little girl from the poorer quarters adjoining, who had been to town the day before, had brought them up with the hand display. Contaminated by the steamy windows, the children seemed likely to be disappointed. But the little girl in charge, recognizing this, with a resourcefulness seldom seen in one so young, opened the shop door and with her apron rubbed the mist away from the inside of the door windows, so giving her charges at least the opportunity of gazing through into the crowded shop.

The children's delight was obvious, and one felt that the "little mother" had by her loving action given the children a promised treat.

MAYOR HALTS RAILWAY ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Mayor Walker has just served notice on the New York Central Railroad Company to discontinue track laying operations on Riverside Drive Parkway property owned by the city, regardless of a permit obtained by the railroad company from the Transit Commission giving authority to lay the tracks.

Alexander S. Layman, general counsel of the railroad, demurred from the order, advising the Mayor that inasmuch as the permit was granted by the Transit Commission, the railroad company would look to the Transit Commission for an order or removal. Mayor Walker said the board of estimate would notify the Transit Commission of its action, but would not ask the commission—a state body—to act for the city in the protection of city-owned land if that land has been illegally occupied.

"Thank you," said Squiffetree and hurried away, drawing along his body close to the ground and sniffing sharply at every object that his nose told him was worth sniffing.

A sudden rush of wings. There was Florry, the prominent pigeon. "Resting?" she said to Mr. Scroggins.

"No, working," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Oh," said Florry.

"You don't understand," said Mr. Scroggins, and proceeded to tell Florry about the Squiffetree, Scroggins and Company.

When he finished she slowly closed one eye (the one farthest from Mr. Scroggins) in a wisk.

"You've forgotten something," said Florry.

Mr. Scroggins jumped up in dis-

YORK, PA.

Hershey Baking Company
Bakers of Good Things to Eat

"Dawn Donuts"
Our Specialty

Known for Quality Coal and Dependable Service.

LANSDOWNE ICE and COAL COMPANY

Meade and Baltimore Avenues
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We Pay 4%

on Savings accounts and allow four checks a month totaling \$100; or 2% on checking accounts.

Mortgage Loans Made
Safe Deposit Boxes Rented
\$2.50 per year up.

SUBURBAN TITLE & TRUST CO.

69th St. Theatre Bldg. and 7012 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Branch Office: West Chester Pike, Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne.

Ide's Shop
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You do save money using it

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With the Libraries

Analyzing an Immigrant Community

By ELEANOR LEBETTER
Librarian of Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library

THE librarian who, for the first time, undertakes to work in an immigrant community is apt to be at a loss as to how or where to begin. In order to extend the use of the library, she must know who the people are, their habits of life, and the languages they can read; and she wonders how to acquire this information.

In some cases she will find that surveys have been made by social, political or philanthropic organizations, and these will be suggestive to her, but she should not rely completely on them without corroboration. Too often the computations made by persons lacking both the scientific attitude and the historical background necessary for accurate understanding. Moreover, the investigation which the librarian makes for herself will have for her fuller meaning than any she can read. And in making it she will see leading out avenues of possibilities which would not suggest themselves to workers along other lines.

The first textbook for study is the city directory. The colored pages in the front (or the back) give a great amount of information as to the organizations and institutions of the district, and these pages one should study with a map of the city spread before one on which to locate each agency mentioned.

The directory is a local and practical source of approximately correct information. The United States census figures offer some authoritative figures of incomparable value, where they can be selected with reference to a definite local district which has not changed in the interval between the collection of the statistics and their publication. The strictly independent paper is rare; most publications have a more or less definite association with some party, political, religious or social. Visits to editors should, of course, be made only after the paper has gone to press or else on appointment.

Police officials who have been long in a district may understand it pretty well. Public school principals have fairly good ideas of the racial and economic status of the homes of their children, but parochial school teachers know more deeply the problems of the home life, their contacts being less official and more intimate. Long established merchants, grocers and butchers know the languages and the racial origins of their customers. Social workers know the poor and the unfortunate, and a day spent in accompanying one on a round of visits is an education itself, where it can be arranged. Local banks and savings and loan association, especially the latter, are the pulse of the economic body of the community, and their officials can give the best of information regarding the earnings and thrift habits of various groups, and the trend of movements of population. Dance hall inspectors have an excellent record.

The librarian's own study should be largely made on foot. Walking through the main street and the little by-streets and alleys, the dead-end streets and the important thoroughfares gives one an idea obtainable in no other way, of type of people, of home conditions, and of city service. Languages spoken are pretty sure to be indicated by the signs on drug stores and on restaurants, and by the inscriptions on the corner stones of churches, and by the names of social halls.

The churches are a fruitful field for study, the very name of the patron saint being often an index to the nationality of the local group. A

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300 WALNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

Office Phone Lombard 5270 Residence Phone Evergreen 1376

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call

He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.

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Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St. PHILADELPHIA

"An individual plant giving individual attention"

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

DEWEES "Fashion in Good Taste"

Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings That Wear

Quality-Service Campaign, October 17-22

For the New Season and for Some Early Christmas Shopping

Style 512—chiffon for style, cotton feet for wear, cotton top for comfort. 1.75

Style 400—sturdy service weight, elastic cotton top, cotton feet for wear. 1.85

Style 984—fine chiffon and silk from top to toe. 2.50

Style 1810—exquisite service—sheer hose, silk from top to toe. 2.75

Others, too, from 1.75-2.75; boxes of 3 pair, 5.10 up (saving 15%).

Gothams come in a large range of colors, including the newest.

Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you

may be justly proud. Woven in our own great

Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hard-

wick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivaled.

Of special interest are our personally

selected importations of—

Oriental Rugs

Hardwick & Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

that advertising is kept at the highest ethical standard.

Speaking of progress made in specifying advertising, Governor Zimmerman said that legislation to compel stock salesmen to differentiate between an investment and speculation has been widely passed and urged that honest advertisers were entitled to the same sort of protection. In Wisconsin posters and other outdoor advertising are somewhat regulated by state law, he pointed out. "Look back to conditions of 50 years ago," he said, "and anyone will be convinced that advertising, like all other businesses, has learned the value of truth."

RESEARCH URGED IN ADVERTISING

Standards of Training for Experts Sought, Says Chicago Executive

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—To obtain a cross section of the use of advertising expenditures in the United States, the committee on education and research of the International Advertising Association expects during the first year of its activity to survey 1000 cases of advertising, it was announced here by Walter A. Strong, committee chairman, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and secretary of the audit bureau of circulation.

No business is safe today unless it can follow developments of the research laboratory and advertising is not exempt, Mr. Strong told members of the numerous advertising associations gathered here at a meeting under auspices of the Advertising Council of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He said that this committee planned to gather all the facts that can be obtained from advertising organizations with research departments to do original study of its own and to work with the Federal Government.

"We would like to establish standards of training for advertising men," Mr. Strong added, commenting on the idea that anyone can become an advertising expert without special training.

Fred R. Zimmerman, Governor of Wisconsin, came from his capital by airplane to address the advertising men and women. As a lack of truth in advertising means a lack of soundness in business and life, he said, the state has an interest in seeing

that advertising is kept at the highest ethical standard.

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Beachy, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Charlton Chamberlain, Virginia.

Sylvia M. Whitman, Newport, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Howells, Marion, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Overholser, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Lauz, Granby, Mass.

Mrs. Carrie E. Cunningham, Marblehead, Mass.

Mrs. Gladys G. Closs, Jose, Calif.

Miss Helen Duncanson, Blue Hill, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Medford, Mass.

Miss Gladys F. Weidinger, Leonia, N. J.

Richard Southall Grant, Flushing, N. Y.

Mrs. Elizabeth Haagood, Orange, Mass.

Bell-Wainus \$220

Patterns drafted to measurement DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

The Modern School of Design

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

SPAIN BUILDING GOOD ROADS FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

Country Leaps From Oil Lamp to Electric Light, From Stagecoach to Taxi

MADRID (Special Correspondence) — Spain, the country which lost no time in scrapping the oil lamp and fixed an electric bulb in every cottage, has now practically done away with the old stagecoach. Everywhere horse and mule traffic is being displaced by motorbuses, private cars and taxicabs. The Government is building hundreds of miles of new "armas" or solid roads for more traffic with unusual enterprise and enthusiasm. It is recognized that the transport difficulties in a country with so irregular a topography, seamed with chains of mountains, costly to bore for tunnels, and heavy for ox and mule, with rivers navigable only at their mouth, can best be solved by the use of the petrol motor.

Many districts in Spain are still unexplored by the average visitor and this is one of the greatest charms of the country. Big touring cars carrying 20 passengers or more are now, however, coming all the way from Paris. The main roads are excellent, each service in Spain, especially in the north, is today one of the most suitable countries for touring, as the traffic is not yet too heavy, the climate reliable and the people hospitable.

Regulation of Traffic
The impetus given to motoring recently is the outstanding feature in the life of the streets of Madrid. The ensuing traffic problems have been resolutely faced by the authorities who have now a well-instructed corps of white-helmeted policemen regulating the great stream of private cars and taxicabs along the Calle Alcalá, the city's central artery. This is in a state of congestion most of the time, which is due chiefly to the popularity of the taxicab.

Five years ago the taxicab was unknown in the capital. An English company then started a service and their example was soon followed by a dozen others. Today there are over 500 taxi owners with an average of 500 cars each. A fleet of new taxis and Citroen smarts, equipped and uniform in size and color, was the first to make its appearance, and it has since followed by second-hand cars of every size and denomination. Fares are very low, the two-seaters charging only 40 centimos (some 7 cents) per kilometer and the larger cars 60 centimos (10 cents). Every day in the heat of the summer a score or so of these taxicabs are seen on trips of 60 and 60 miles distant.

Man of Ice Age, 25,000 Years Ago, Believed Maker of Relics in Austria

VIENNA (Special Correspondence) — As the result of excavation work carried out in the Wachau region under the direction of Dr. Joseph Bayer, director of the prehistoric section of the Natural History Museum in Vienna, important discoveries are reported, which are expected to throw new light upon life in these parts in prehistoric times.

Following up their discovery of a statue of Venus near Willendorf on the Danube in 1924, diggings have continued, and near the same spot a great hole was unearthed in which were found the bones of a mammoth — its jawbone and huge shoulder-blades, and the bones of a fox of the ice age, together with a statue, carved out of the ivory of the mammoth's tusks. Near by, were also discovered the workshops of the stone masons, where they made their fist weapons, as is proved by the appearance of an anvil made from opalite (serpentinite stone).

Further diggings led the archaeologists down to the fifth stratum, in which they found a huge fireplace, full of thousands of small pieces of graphite, red chalk, and yellow ochre, in powdered form, which it is suggested may have been the boudoir of an ice age lady, as it may very probably have been the custom even then, for ladies to paint their faces, the statue of Venus being of a rose-red hue. Further, in this fifth stratum were discovered deposits of moraine dust, which must have come originally from the northern countries, and which is still to be found on the mountains of Wachau where the golden vines grow.

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from the capital, and the excursion habit is gaining ground.

Monopoly Opposed

Several attempts have been made to capture the taxicab service in Madrid, but the authorities have set their face against a monopoly, although they propose to grant one in the case of petrol. Consequently there is a big field for a popular fare, and the public are well and cheaply served. The intense traffic resulting has obliged the municipal authorities to install electric apparatus with which to regulate it at several difficult crossings and mark the roadway with white lines between which foot passengers must cross.

The public have, after the first initial struggle to break rules and regulations, and a few fines, taken to the arrangement kindly. By a well-devised system groups of foot passengers are now held up and patiently look for the policeman's signal to cross the thoroughfare.

Americans share with France the honors in regard to supplying the biggest number of motorcars, although Great Britain has no reason to complain of the comparatively large purchases by the wealthy classes of the highest-priced vehicle in the world despite the imposition of heavy customs duties on entering Spain.

Visitors, even those making a very short stay, are advised to look for the life of old Spain in the vicinity of modern Madrid. To leave the luxurious lounge of one of the big hotels, step into an American car of the latest model, fill up with gasoline at the petrol pump around the corner and then to find yourself almost in the twinkling of an eye in a queer old village where time seems to have stopped long ago, is an experience not easily forgotten. There are several of these within easy distance, such as Camporreal, Alcobendas and others. In half an hour or so the motorcar has, for the visitor, seemingly moved the hands of the clock back 200 years. For the villager it puts time forward at a pace with which he cannot keep up, except in one respect: the Spanish villager has learned how to charge the tourist modern prices for meals served in his own primitive way.

GWALIOR OPENS FARM COLONY

All Comers Are Eligible Regardless of Caste—Every Aid Available

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence) — The Government of Gwalior, the largest state in central India, has initiated a colonization scheme whereby large plots of agricultural lands will be given almost free on certain easy terms to men of any caste who are willing to use them for agriculture. The lands offered for farming comprising 100,000 acres are very fertile and are most favor-

New American Church in Paris



Original Building Was Erected 70 Years Ago, and the Corner Stone of the New Structure Was Laid on the Anniversary of the Day on Which the First American Organization Was Established on French Soil. It is a Protestant Interdenominational Church.

ably situated as regards proximity to railway lines and metalled road. They are capable of producing valuable economic crops, such as wheat, cotton and sugar cane.

The state Government have set apart vast tracts for immigrants from the colonies, who are returning to India under the assisted scheme, and voluntarily wish to settle down to agricultural life. Zamindary rights (rights of ownership of land), together with all possible assistance as regards financial aid from cooperative agricultural banks, for the building of simple and modern implements, will be furnished.

The advice and guidance of expert agricultural officers of the state, trained in America and Europe, will be at the disposal of these colonists. There will be no caste difficulties for these men, such as generally confront them when they try to settle down in their native villages on their return from abroad.

About a thousand returned immigrants from the colonies, who are homeless and are finding it difficult to make a living, have, it is stated, already indicated their willingness to take advantage of this scheme. Almost of these men were formerly engaged on plantations in the colonies, this timely help of the Gwalior Government comes as a great boon to them.

Another scheme has been framed by the Department of Agriculture by means of which educated unemployed middle-class men will be granted free zamindaries (proprietorship rights) and every facility to take up agriculture.

Dr. Bayer believes that he has discovered a great new Neolithic colonization, which may throw some light upon the breaking up of the great Indo-Germanic invasions of Europe in 2200 B. C., and further excavations are expected to give important information as to the physical make-up of the representatives of this culture.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LITTLE IS BEING SAID OF HOCKEY

United States Should Start Preparation Now for the 1928 Olympics

With the start of the 1927-28 hockey season less than a month away, there is little being said about the game, due to the fact that it has been during the coming year, and with the winter sports part of the program opening the competition between the nations of the world, followers of ice hockey in the United States are beginning to wonder whether if and when this will be done, together a truly representative team to compete for this country in the hockey part of the program.

Practice ice will be available next Monday and Boston as soon afterward. New York will have ice on which amateur hockey players will be preparing for the coming season, and, if the American Olympic Committee, or whatever body has this matter in charge, intend to send a team, they may soon make public their plans so that the amateur teams may prepare for the honor of representing the country.

Question of Money

The question of raising the money necessary to finance a team is a large one and just what will decide about it, as well as the personnel of the team, and other questions concerning the proposition, should soon be disposed of. The Olympic Committee, or the officials of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, the latter body being composed of William C. Aldock, president, and Roy D. Schooley, secretary-treasurer, would seem to be the only two organizations in a position to settle the issue.

Although the United States is not represented by an amateur national league as it has been in the past, both Boston and New York are in a position to furnish capable hockey players. Here again arises a question of who will do the selecting of a team? Four amateur teams play out of a brief half a dozen in New York last year and Boston had a hockey team playing exhibition games.

As a team, the University Club of Boston, headed by George Owen Jr., former Harvard football, baseball, and hockey player, has exhibited considerable last year and met often only once, that time being at the hands of Harvard University. This club invaded New York and defeated the New York league team on their own ice as well as Canadian amateur teams bringing in the top money for contests.

According to Owen, practically the entire team, augmented by hockey stars who graduated from the colleges last year that will be located in Boston, again will play out of this year. The team as it played last year was commented on most favorably.

It was composed of E. H. Learned and John Fitzgerald, goalies from Dartmouth and Boston College respectively; Fred and Edward M. Miller, B. C. and Kenneth Marshall, while the first-string forward line was made up of Douglas N. Everett of Dartmouth, George Owen Jr. and Clark Hodder of Harvard. For replacement there were Robert L. Keane, C. H. Higgins, Henry Gordon of B. C., David N. Perry of Dartmouth and Horace W. Cole of Yale. Some of the new men expected are Eben C. Clark, W. P. Ellison and C. D. Cady, all defensemen from Harvard, and C. E. and C. H. from Dartmouth, another defenseman.

New York's Prospects

Whether New York will have an amateur hockey league or not is not definitely known here, but the success of last year's will probably bring it into action again, and in that event it is quite possible that the City Council will qualify if any Olympic selection is made.

If anybody in authority is taking the Olympic hockey into consideration the prospective players should be notified early and probably now, so that they can prepare for the tests to come. The only times the United States has been represented it has advanced to the final with ease; but lost to the stronger Canadian teams.

In 1920, the first time the United States sent a team, it lost to Canada, 2 to 0; but in 1924 the United States team became an easy victim of the Canadians by a score of 6 to 0. The 1924 defeat was partly due to the fact that the team was gathered together haphazardly and was given very little opportunity to become a real good team. This error should be corrected this year by starting a team of selected players to practicing early and allow them several games in which to become accustomed to each other and develop teamwork.

Golfing Honors Go to Miss Wethered

Paired With C. J. H. Tolley, She Defeats Miss Leitch and Partner

WORPSLON, Surrey, Eng., Oct. 19 (AP)— The English golfing world was given a thrill yesterday when even this late in the season when England's foremost women golfers, Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Cecilia Leitch, who haven't met in serious competition for two years, faced each other today. Miss Wethered carrying off the victory.

The two noted women golfers were on opposite sides in a fifth-round match in the annual mixed foursomes tournament, which is regarded as in the nature of a championship event, big gallery followed them.

Miss Wethered, C. J. H. Tolley as her partner, while Miss Leitch had E. Emond of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. The Wethered-Tolley combination carried off the match and after smart play.

Miss Wethered was second as ever on her drives, outstanding. Miss Leitch most of the time. The play was all even at the thirteenth, but Tolley and Miss Wethered then gained the advantage.

PRINCETON'S TRACK PLANS

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19 (AP)— The Princeton varsity track team will meet the University of New Haven Oct. 25, while a contest over scheduled with Cornell University for May 19 will be filled by Cornell University. It was announced today by Clark C. Griffith, president of the Princeton Club.

The Princeton track team will make a vacation training trip during the Easter holidays. It was said to Chelmsford, Mass., where they will visit the University of Vermont on April 1. This work out is expected by officials to prime the team for its New Haven encounter.

ASSESS NEBRASKA STATE BANKS
LINCOLN, Oct. 19—Special assessment of 1% per cent against state banks of \$67,200 will be used, with funds on hand, to retire \$82,423 receivers' certificates, representing depositors' claims on 20 failed banks, which were apparently all allowed claims against deposit fund. There will be left outstanding certificates totaling \$1,121,433, with \$122,000 in cash in fund. The fund has \$32,000 on hand Oct. 1.

UPSETS OCCUR IN CHESS TOURNAMENT

Sir George Thomas Advances Through a Victory

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT STANDING

Player and Country	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total Points
Dr. Milian Vidmar, Yugoslavia	4	2	1	5½
Frank J. Marshall, United States	3	3	2	5
Arnold Nimzowitsch, Denmark	3	3	2	5
Dr. Milian Vidmar, Yugoslavia	4	2	1	5½
Dr. Bogoljubow, Germany	3	3	2	5
Edgar Colle, Belgium	3	3	2	5
W. Winter, England	3	3	2	5
Sir D. Tarnow, England	2½	5	2	5
Sir G. A. Thomas, England	1½	6	2	4½
Victor Buergener, England	1½	6	2	4½
W. A. Fairhurst, England	1½	6	2	4½

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The seventh round of the international chess masters' tournament at the British Empire Club yesterday was won by Dr. Bogoljubow, Germany, and Sir George A. Thomas of England defeated Richard Reti of Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Savilly Tartakower of France held his lead by winning from W. Winter, England, 1½ to 1½. The United States champion is third in the tournament, with 5½ points.

Sir G. A. Thomas, England, and Sir George A. Thomas of England defeated Richard Reti of Czechoslovakia.

Another victory for the Germans:

Chicago 2 0 6 19 16 1.000

Northwestern 1 0 6 14 16 1.000

Michigan 1 0 6 14 16 1.000

Ohio 1 0 6 14 16 1.000

Illinois 0 0 6 0 0 .000

Indiana 0 1 14 27 .000

Purdue 0 0 1 14 27 .000

Iowa 0 0 1 14 27 .000

Wisconsin 0 0 1 14 27 .000

Northwestern Meets Illinois in "Big Ten" Football Race

Michigan, Also Undefeated, Faces Ohio State in Another Important Contest—Chicago to Entertain Pennsylvania at Stagg Field

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	T	L	F	For	Agst	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	6	20	16	1.000	
Northwestern	1	0	6	19	16	1.000	
Michigan	1	0	6	14	20	1.000	
Ohio	1	0	6	14	20	1.000	
Illinois	0	0	6	0	0	.000	
Indiana	0	1	14	27	.000		
Purdue	0	0	1	14	27	.000	
Iowa	0	0	1	14	27	.000	
Wisconsin	0	0	1	14	27	.000	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Outstanding attention in the championship football campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference is claimed by the stand of Northwestern University at Evanston, the only undefeated team in the "Big Ten." Ohio State, champion of the "Big Ten," is second.

Northwestern, however, is second in the "Big Ten" conference.

Michigan, also undefeated, faces Ohio State in another important contest.

Chicago to entertain Pennsylvania at Stagg Field.

Illinois, Indiana, and Purdue are the other three teams in the "Big Ten."

Ohio State, Michigan, and Northwestern are the three teams in the "Big Ten."

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Story-Telling as a Vocation

STORY-TELLING is not only a charming accomplishment well worth cultivation because of the benefit and pleasure it may bring both to the teller and the listeners, but it has recently attracted more than usual attention as an occupation for women. This is partly due to the increasing interest in what is known as the "Story Hour" as conducted by museums and libraries and partly to the popularity of the stories told over the radio. Both these story-telling mediums have not only delighted thousands of children but have aroused a general interest in story-telling as an art if not an actual profession. This has led in many instances to a study of the history of story-telling by the primitive peoples as the predecessor of books and as the original form of education. The great racial epics were, of necessity, transmitted from one generation to another by word of mouth, and professional story-tellers were trained for that purpose.

Today instruction in story-telling finds its place in the curriculum of preparatory schools for both teachers and librarians, where the future work is to be essentially with children. Some normal schools correlate story-telling in a definite way with the studies of the curriculum and pupils in training are taught to impress nature study, means of nature stories; history with hero stories and tales of patriotism, while travel stories are correlated directly with geography. Other stories are used to arouse interest in reading, and incidentally to serve as models in composition and choice of words. Some libraries have a regular story-telling hour to arouse interest in the use of the library and results have been evident by the new applicants for library cards who have come flocking to the children's department soon after every story-hour.

Ways to Learn the Art

Interest in the use of great public museums is being aroused in the same way and notably at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York there is a regular season for storytelling from October until June. The schedule of these stories makes interesting reading for the home story-

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Knitted Suits for Junior Boys

THE vogue for hand-knit suits for children, which originated with the smart French and English mothers, has attained a wide popularity on the American side of the Atlantic. It is not surprising, since in such a suit as the one photographed, the youngster is appropriately and comfortably dressed for most occasions, the greater part of the year.

The smartest of the children's shops sell these suits on a style basis, and a mother may be sure that no smarter mode could be chosen. They are, however, so simple to make that any woman who knits can make them. The straight knit-a-row and purl-a-row stitch is used throughout, with the exception of the band at the bottom of the sweater and the bottom of the trousers, where the purl-a-row is changed to knit-a-row, and the cuffs of the sweater, where a ribbed cuff is knitted on.

The suit photographed was of sea-blue, with alternate stripes of pumpkin color and white knitted into the jumper. The trousers are of plain blue. Another favorite color combination is cocoa-brown, the jumper striped with henna and jade-green. Delightful color combinations are possible, since almost every imaginable hue and tone is made in sweater yarn.

Hand-knit garments are light in weight in proportion to their warmth, and they give comfortability in play and sports. They can be laundered by squeezing them through a number of soap flakes and through several rinses, water until the water is no longer soapy. Then they should be hung in their proper shape in a bag to drip. When nearly dry they must be spread out on clean white paper, or sheet, and when there is barely a trace of dampness left, pressed with a warm—not hot—iron.

Two pairs of trousers can be provided for each suit, since it is the trousers that get the hardest wear.

A chamois skin wrung out of clear warm water is effective for washing windows or for dusting furniture.

A curly comb is excellent to clean the brush of a carpet sweeper. Scissors may be needed to clip the threads or tangles which entangle the brush.

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agents' terms and special Holiday gift.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Friend and Chronicler

Chaucer, by George H. Cowling. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

OPPosite the title page of this latest volume on Chaucer is the famous portrait of the poet himself, mounted on a white horse as if riding among the Pilgrims. And the author begins his story with an account of the three priceless portraits which picture the poet as a living man. Thus Mr. Cowling forecasts the emphasis and prevailing method of his survey. As he sees Chaucer's "gray eyes light up with a witty twinkle and the rather heavy and drooping mouth curl into smile," so he would have us see them, too. Three of the six chapters show us The Scholar, The Poet and The Novelist, but behind them always rises the Man, man of affairs and fellow-pilgrim mingling with all men. He has given us Chaucer and his abounding spectacle of human life—liberated from footnotes.

"Courtly, religious, imaginative, with quaint fancy, learned with curious instance, dryly humorous, keenly observant," remarks Mr. Cowling. "Chaucer offers to his readers almost every poetic delight of the Middle Ages can provide from a study of love and chivalry, from plain orison or saintly legend to a parody of knight-errantry and jesting envy." And this delight he

friend and chronicler. And in this perspective Mr. Cowling presents him.

For the more studious reader this volume supplies also a compendious summary guide to Chaucer's works with bibliographies on language, writer and manuscripts. It is sufficiently complete to serve as a handbook in an introductory college course devoted to Chaucer. But Mr. Cowling labors no controversial points; he merely indicates that as a scholar he knows their importance—to scholars. This is a book for the rest of us. The modest reviewer makes only one complaint, addressed to the publishers: Tear off this miserable binding and replace it with something more worthy of the text. If necessary raise the price. Mr. Cowling's portrait of Geoffrey Chaucer is worth the pains. P. K.

WALTER LIPPmann



Drawing by John Bell; Courtesy of The Forum
Author of "Men of Destiny" (Macmillan)

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THE HOME FORUM

The Modest Critic Proposes a Paradox

IT WAS quite clear that the M. C. (which is his own way of calling himself Modest Critic) had something he wanted to talk out. For after the first greetings of reunion this fall he came straight to the point.

"I suppose you saw the recent article in The Home Forum about romanticism," he said.

"Yes, indeed," I replied. "What did you think of the writer's description of the romantic movement as reducible to some form of solitude?"

"Distinctly interesting and novel, is it not?" he rejoined. "And plausibly urged, too, as far as he goes. But you know my convictions on that whole problem of interpretation, and I think you agree. Romanticism is a Protese thing and cannot be reduced to a single formula."

"There is something strangely familiar about those words," I said smiling. After almost endless debates the M. C. and I had reached this conclusion long ago and made that solemn pronouncement with final emphasis.

"But," he continued, "I have a little surprise for you. I have a new formula of my own." Giving me no time to express astonishment he went on. "Negatively, at all events, we should all describe the romantic movement as a break with the past, as protest against established conventions, as revolt against imitation of the classics as supreme models. Now what would you say if I described the inspiration of all this revolt as merely a recovery of the past and revival of older literature?"

"I am not going to be drawn into any hasty admission," I said warily. "But I am glad to listen."

"Well," he said with amiable confidence, "suppose we begin with poetic forms. You will concede that the influence which broke up the interminable couplets of Pope and his innumerable imitators was the recovery of the rich stanza of Spenser and both the unrhymed verse and more vigorous four-foot line of Milton."

"Yes," I replied. "Some escape simply had to be found from the wooden couplet which imprisoned

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Three hundred trees at Seiko

Is but a faint reminder

Of this ocean of rich bloom!

Days after my departure thence

My flowing sleeves are hasted still

In its delicious odour.

GOKOZU KOMAI, in "Dreams from China and Japan."

On the Yangtze-Kiang

What a mighty stream is this which has its source somewhere far back in the unknown mountains of the Asiatic interior and which winds its thousands of miles across the vast expanse of China and into the Pacific! With the single exception of the lordly Amazon it is the world's greatest river. But it is far more than that, as it provides for the needs of an unnumbered people quite as much as the Nile's waters make possible human life along its banks.

Curious and unforgettable scenes

in an ever-changing succession reveal themselves as we pass up this mighty river of China, slowly, against the current which opposes us with more and more strength each day. Coming from the sea, where the water is a muddy yellow with the huge masses of soil emptied from half of China into the Pacific, we seem to be entering a great inland sea whose

shores are beyond the horizon. Many miles are traversed before the stream begins to narrow a little, and then at the left the tributary of the Huang Pu joins it, coming up to the great city of Shanghai. We encounter now a bewildering array of sea and river craft, a continuous procession of the ships of all nations and all races. The mighty transpacific liners from San Francisco and Seattle and Vancouver, the far-coming ships from all the ports of the West, and great ocean carriers from Valparaiso and Sydney and Cape Town and from the Atlantic via the great canal, tower above a picturesque collection of junks and sampans and all the strange river craft of the East. There is much clatter; deep-throated warnings from the liners, sharp screeches from tugs and launches as they are literally elbowed out of the way, shrieks and howls from junk crews who are never so happy

as when making a great noise and adding their voices to a clamorous chain; siren the harsh rattle of anchor chains; sirens grumblings from an outgoing liner picking her way to the sea, and the throbbing of twenty propellers as they churn the yellow, turbid waters.

All this is the bustle which always, night and day, clusters about the front door of Shanghai. But pass on, leaving the entrance to the Huang Pu behind, joining the river steamers which make their ways for thousands of miles inland and the cargo junks which travel as the wind and tide permit, as unburdened as everything else Chinese, and we find ourselves on the Yangtze itself. Its banks are as verdant as those of the Thames in May; and, indeed, the picture of the thatch-roofed villages under their trees, the green meadows and the hills in the background, the grazing cattle and sheep, is almost

that of a bit of the English Mid-

lands. This is the "Garden of China," land brought to rich fertility by the sun-spreading waters of the great river, like the Nile in ancient times. It generously warms the countryside. And though these fields have been worked for uncounted centuries, yet they are lavishly productive still through the fertilization of the Yangtze-kiang. The river narrows now and along its banks are great dikes to protect many a tiny hamlet from high-rising waters. The native traffic is immense. Junks of all sizes, designs and ages drift downward with the current or are drawn, like can-boats, upward by laboring coolies on the banks. Riverside villages cluster about the narrow creeks which wind inland among the rice fields, where many small craft are loading the great staple of China. On the hills in the distance rise many-storied pagodas.

The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MULTITUDES of men and women are deeply conscious of their need of comfort. If there be those who feel strong and self-sufficient, who appear to lack nothing that contributes to an harmonious existence, they, too, will yet reach the place where a word of cheer is acceptable. When at the end of human means, weary, forsaken, or despairing, then, as a soothng balm, one welcomes the message of God as it came through the prophet Isaiah, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you."

Jesus of Nazareth, foreseeing that mortals for ages to come would require consolation, as the expression of true business, which is the expression of right ideas in unselfish service to one's fellow-men. He may know that he cannot fail in this, the most exalted occupation in which one can engage, because God is upholding and supplying him with unlimited resources, imparting freely of His intelligence, courage, love,—all, indeed, of the qualities requisite to success.

One who is in bondage to evil habits may hear the "still small voice" of the Comforter affirming that God, good, is omnipotent; that sin has no power to enthrall, and confers no real or lasting pleasure;

that one is always at liberty to express his highest selfhood, and enjoy the fullness of eternal life. Realization of these grand facts brings release and happiness.

Many persons are disturbed by the wickedness apparent in individual and international relations. Only the doctrine of Christian Science, proclaiming anew the glad tidings of "on earth peace, good will toward men," can give quietude and assurance to such troubled hearts, for in this Science all discord is shown to be untrue, unreal,—passing phases of the dream of physical sense. As the Psalmist says, "Surely every man walketh in a vain shew: surely they are disquieted in vain."

It is the privilege of everyone to obtain help in the hour of trial, and in turn to become a helper to others. There is no problem incidental to material experience that cannot be solved by the utilization of revealed truth. Does one find himself involved in a condition of disease? Christian Science holds before him the prospect of health. Relief may be immediate. If one is not quickly restored, nevertheless the spiritual illumination received results in a new spiritual point of view, which is in itself a boon. Hopefulness and confidence are revived in the despondent invalid,—who perhaps had been pronounced incurable,—thus initiating the process of thorough regeneration, the final overcoming of all ailments of mind and body.

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STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS ARE IRREGULAR

Early Trend Strongly Upward Followed by Sharp Reaction

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)— Renewal of selling pressure against today's stock market resulted in another wide selling movement which carried prices down 2 to 7 points.

The reason why took place in the face of a lowering of the market rate from 4 to 3% per cent, was not associated with any development in the day's news, but apparently represented a further correction of a weakened technical position.

Prices opened fairly firm, but the rally was unimpressive. Bear trend, which had developed as a result of previous sharp decline, launched a series of selling attacks against some of the smaller industrials, which eventually unsettled the general line.

Allied Chemicals was down nearly 7 points to 146%, du Pont broke 6 to 22%, and Commercial Solvents dropped 5% to 168, selling of these was undoubtedly being influenced by the formation of a European chemical trust, and by the falling off in commercial products earnings in the third quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

Steel trade reviews are mixed. Iron Age detecting indications that a turn for the better was imminent, while the American Metal Market reports conditions have taken a definite turn for the better. Republic Steel's third quarter earnings, made public last week, were only about one-third of those of the corresponding period last year. U.S. Steel common fell to 142% on the reaction.

Cast Iron Pipe, R. H. Macy, Mack Trucks, General Motors, Hudson, all sold off 4 or more points, but recoveries of 1 to 2 points from the low levels took place early in the afternoon.

Railroads were not large, although the losses were not as large.

Delaware & Hudson, Jersey Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville were the hardest hit.

Stock prices recovered sturdily in the final hour. A firm opening, General Motors, Radio Corporation and several others made up part of their losses, while Household Oil recovered all of its recent decline.

Green Cananana Copper had a net gain of 6 points, and Wabash was up 2% on the day. Erie common rallied from a low of 66% to 102. Dodge Brothers preferred went up about 2 points from a low of 54%.

The last buying was in part

attracted to softening time money rates

and subsidence of the wave of necessitous selling.

The closing was steady. Total sales approximated 2,700,000 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

High Low Oct. 19 Oct. 18

Abitibi 136% 129% 131% 128%

Al & S. 104 104 104 102

Al & St. pr. 157% 157% 157% 157%

Alcoa 100 100 100 100

Alv-Ru 5% 5% 5% 5%

Alv-Ru pr. 26% 26% 26% 27%

Alv-Ru Rub. 3% 3% 3% 3%

Alv-Ru 175% 175% 175% 175%

Air Radio 15% 15% 15% 15%

Alv-Ru 15% 15% 15% 15%

RADIO

Increased Service to World by Radiocasting Is Foreseen

Capt. P. P. Eckersley, Noted British Engineer, Outlines Radio Possibilities in Interview

By ERIC PALMER

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Further uniting of the world's radiocasting activities through short waves and wire chain systems was predicted by Capt. Peter P. Eckersley, chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in an interview with the writer today. The great advance in chain radiocasting as developed in the United States points the way the wind is blowing, according to this noted British engineer.

Captain Eckersley has not been in the United States since 1924, when he attended the Washington Radio Conference as a guest of the United States Government. He has recently charmed the entire listening world with his keenly analytical as well as delicately humorous talk on the relative merits of British and American radiocasting. He is here as a member of the international conference now meeting in Washington. Speaking of radio developments, he went on as follows:

"Since I was in America last, three years ago, there have been a lot of changes, and I am particularly struck with the way in which radiocasting has developed along commercial lines. The formation of the National Broadcasting Company interests us in England enormously, because we feel that by having a central organization which has some definite public service policy behind it will mean a real development of radio along the lines of public service. I have been deeply impressed with the way in which sponsored programs can be put over with a minimum of insistence upon the commercial aspect and great concentration upon their artistic value.

"There is a considerable scheme developing in Britain at present so that everybody on the most simple set can be assured a choice of programs, and a choice not regulated by chance but directed by one person with a conscious public service standpoint. Thus, for example, if there is an evening of jazz for those who would like to dance to loudspeakers, there would be on the air simultaneously a program of symphony music for the more serious-minded. The development of radio will involve the dropping of nearly all existing stations and their substitution by high-power, twin-wavelength stations dotted about the country so as to give not only the urban but particularly the rural listener a chance to participate in this alternative program scheme. Already this scheme has found a beginning in the establishment of a twin-wavelength station in the heart of England ("Daventry Junior").

"The scheme outlined above has been made possible because Britain is now sure of a certain number of exclusive channels for broadcasting. Some little while ago it looked as if development was going to be seriously handicapped by the unlimited multiplication of stations in Europe which, with the limited number of channels, would have interfered with one another, to the confusion of all.

"An international organization, however, was formed in Geneva to cope with this very problem, and I am proud to say that within eighteen months of its formation a plan for the repartition of wavelengths in Europe was prepared and put into execution.

"This plan assures Britain of 10 channels, and it is upon this basis that the new scheme to give everyone with however simple a receiver alternative programs, was predicated. It may be surprising for American fans to know that one of the difficulties standing in the way of the so-called regional scheme, which is the scheme to give alternative programs, is that receiving apparatus in the average home is so unsatisfactory that even with equal strength transmission and 150 kilocycles separation the average receiver is unable to separate between two programs. This has come about because the technique in England has been toward single program listening where quality of reproduction

has been the main consideration and where the high frequency side has been neglected for the low frequency.

"One-third of those who listen in England listen on crystal sets, of the very crudest sort, giving, however, perfect satisfaction on the one program basis. There has been no incentive to develop selectivity and interest has been largely on what is received and not in the method of receiving it.

"Development must be toward a compromise where the set, while it will not be superselective, as many of those I've seen in America, will at any rate be able to separate between the two equal strength transmissions.

Lack of Channels

"While attending the Radio Conference, in my capacity in representing the interests of European radiocasters, I have been particularly struck with the difficulty of finding sufficient channels in the ether for the various services that claim a right to their use. The ether is undoubtedly overcrowded. This point especially interests me because in Europe the system of radiocast distribution has been built up not only by the combination of wireless and wired wireless, but also by the use of waves between 1000 and 2000 meters. These long waves, so-called, have been of enormous benefit to us in getting a uniform distribution in rural areas. It is our belief that rural listeners will be the everlasting friends of radio. The urban dweller has opportunities for all sorts of other diversions. In the country wireless becomes a real part of a man's life; in the town it is partly an incidental.

"Thanks to their small attenuation, long waves give a chance of filling up all those areas not served by the other waves in a remarkable way, and it is of vital interest to exploit the long waves for rural listeners. There is another point: that in mountainous country the long wave is a sine quo non, seeing that the Geneva plan gives so few channels on the medium waves. It is realized that the conference has a considerable difficulty in judging the relative importance of various services, but in my own opinion broadcasting has a prior claim, because of its public service qualities and its enormous potentials, in spreading culture and an interest in the conception of world citizenship and lasting peace."

ment, no engineer worthy of the name could guarantee what must be guaranteed before service is started, and that is a possibility of conforming to schedule. That is to say, at present, no one can give even a minimum guarantee of service.

"No one can say that on such a day, at such and such a time, a speech by the President of the United States will be relayed throughout Europe. Reception in Europe might, at that time, on that day be good; it might be bad. And nothing that can be done at present can alter this fact. There is no minimum guarantee of service and so no guaranteed service can be put into being.

Experiments Must Go On

"This does not say, however, that all concerned should not progress along the lines of experimentation. They would be doing less than their duty who did not explore experimentally to the utmost all the available resources to achieve a result which has such enormous potentialities.

"International broadcasting is the next step, but present achievements must not obscure the fact that considerable difficulties stand in the way of further developments to however desirable an end."

"There will come a time undoubtedly when the pronouncement by important statesmen on aspects vitally affecting the world will affect the combination of wire, wireless and wired wireless, be instantaneously available for the listeners of the civilized world. Any thinking man will realize that this will be a real step toward the growth of the conception of world citizenship and lasting peace."

Radio Notes

"The scheme outlined above has been made possible because Britain is now sure of a certain number of exclusive channels for broadcasting. Some little while ago it looked as if development was going to be seriously handicapped by the unlimited multiplication of stations in Europe which, with the limited number of channels, would have interfered with one another, to the confusion of all.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927

EDITORIALS

British Upper House Reform

A VALUABLE contribution to the much disputed question of British House of Lords reform is made by Viscount Astor in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Lord Astor begins his statement by convincingly arguing that the scheme which the Government has hitherto put forward is impracticable. Hence, he urges, a better one must be evolved. His main objection to the Government scheme is that, owing to it being based upon the retention of the controversial hereditary system, the issue of heredity would arise whenever a clash occurred between the second chamber and the Cabinet of the day.

Lord Astor recognizes the necessity for having a second chamber, empowered—as is not now the case with the House of Lords—to hold up any ill-considered legislation put forward from the lower house, until the electorate had had time to realize its significance and to pronounce upon it. He recognizes also that authority to do this could not safely be intrusted to a body commanding as little confidence as is possessed by the present House of Lords. "We must accept the statement of Lord Bryce's committee," he quite wisely says, "that in a reformed second chamber no one set of political opinions should be likely to have so marked and permanent predominance, and that it should be so composed as not to incur the charge of habitually acting under the influence of party motives."

He is hopeful of obtaining a consensus in favor of reform in this direction, provided certain basic facts be recognized. "The present constitutional position," he points out, "has never been accepted by Conservatives because Liberals imposed the Parliament Act" (the measure which deprived the present House of Lords of powers of revision it possessed until 1911) "upon them by force majeure" (without consent). "Today," he adds, "neither the Liberal nor the Labor Party will initiate reform, but if a suitable (i.e., a national as opposed to a party and a democratic as opposed to a class) settlement were brought forward they could not reject it. They could not insist upon maintaining the status quo" (existing conditions) "and privileges of the peers if a genuine and representative amendment were suggested, or if they were invited to examine such a proposal in conference."

"The people," he adds with perspicacity, "want simplicity not ingenuity, they demand fairness not feudalism. We can either maintain the position of the peers or we can have a more representative and independent House, one which would be able to make full use of the powers still left by the Parliament Act, as the present one can never do."

These are fundamental truths. Lord Astor makes various suggestions as to how they should be applied in working out the details of a scheme to give Britain the representative and independent second chamber upon the need for which he so rightly insists. This is a matter on which differences of opinion may legitimately exist. His main proposition, however, namely, that an effective second chamber is needed, and, that in order for it to be effective it must command public confidence by representing all that is permanently best in the Nation, irrespective of class or party, is one that few will be found to dispute.

The Dependence on Gold

DURING September more gold was exported from the United States than was imported into it. This was the first month of 1927 in which the gold movement was reversed. Inasmuch as rather more than one-half of the gold stocks of the world are held in the United States, the situation is somewhat significant. The movement to export during September resulted from the demand from Argentina, which country began making purchases in the United States because of the tightening up in the London market where the Argentine gold requirements had been filled prior thereto. Now, it is anticipated, both Holland and Germany will purchase gold from the United States, a development which would not be looked upon with any disfavor by international bankers, who are interested in seeing a more even distribution of the gold stocks which in the final analysis means a more stable exchange of currencies and credits.

The international movement of gold has been watched with no inconsiderable interest ever since 1918, for it has been accepted as indicating in general the financial stability of the countries involved. Yet experience is proving that the actual possession of gold does not carry with it that full responsibility which it entailed only so recently as ten years ago. The National Industrial Conference Board calls attention to the fact that, while a London bricklayer in terms of gold draws less than one-third the wage of a Philadelphia bricklayer, the average purchasing power of the hourly wage in London as measured by food and rent price levels is 60 per cent that of the average Philadelphia wage in similar trade. There is some good reason that such is the case. Gold settlements between countries are not in coin, but in gold bullion. The shipment of the metal, therefore, from one country to the other does not represent necessarily any detraction from the total volume of currency within that country. This is an important after-war development. Actually, the currencies in circulation today are tokens rather than metal, and gold and cash reserves might as well be simply carried on the books.

That the possession of gold is more potential in its power than actual is represented in a measure by the present status of exchange rates. If the value of a foreign currency bore direct relation to the possession of the gold metal by that country many more exchanges would be "off" today than are actually the case. But looking at the current quotations it is noted that the exchanges are normal or nearly normal on England, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Chile, and numerous other

countries. Because the exchanges are "off" on France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Poland, and some few other countries is no proof that those countries have allowed their gold reserves to become dangerously low. Today it is peculiarly a fact that the exchange is determined by the daily demand for international settlements on trade. Inasmuch as the European countries are making such rapid industrial recoveries, rebuilding their trade connections and developing markets, exchange is rapidly returning to normal. That improvement is reflected in South America where the European countries make large purchases, and in turn the international exchange of goods renders money exchange normal.

In the meantime the gold is more nearly representative of investment wealth, and the stocks of the metal have a tendency to flow to the market where loans are being financed. That, too, may prove but a temporary condition for, if the countries now borrowing find they can repay in goods, the international gold balances may tend to remain undisturbed. If the world has learned to prove its independence of cash gold to fortify its exchanges, why is not further independence of the metal possible?

"Stick to Essentials"

SIR DOUGLAS HOGG, Attorney-General of Great Britain, has been telling the Post-War Brotherhood Federation at Portsmouth, England, of a letter written to him by his father, Quintin Hogg, founder of the London Polytechnic, which deserves wider publicity than it has yet received. "Do not confuse biology and religion—one is a science to be proved or disproved, the other is a life to be lived," Quintin Hogg wrote. "Do you consider, sonny," he went on to say, "how in the old days I advised you to stick to essentials. That is one thing I know that is better than a dozen creeds. Whatever else may be shaken, there are some facts established beyond warring, for virtue is better than vice, truth is better than falsehood, kindness than brutality. These, like love, never fail."

These are beautiful words. Sir Douglas quoted them appropriately as watchwords in the fight between good and evil which all must wage. "On the issue of this warfare," he said, "the whole future of our country, perhaps even of our civilization, depends. It is a warfare in which there can be no conscientious objectors, in which every man must be on one side or the other."

Australia's Improved Finances

THERE is every reason to take a hopeful view of the Australian Commonwealth's financial situation if one is to judge by the budget speech of Dr. Earle Page, Commonwealth Treasurer, in the Australian House of Representatives. Not only did Dr. Page announce a satisfactory budget surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, but the principal item in the 1927-1928 budget provides for a reduction in taxation.

Naval construction is evidently considered as one of the country's immediate needs, as out of the present \$14,605,000 available, \$9,400,000 are to be spent for this purpose.

Dr. Page stated that the 1927-1928 budget has been drawn up on the supposition that the recent agreement with the states of the Commonwealth will be ratified, as items such as government payments for interest on the states' debts and contributions toward sinking funds for states' debts have been included. There was an increase of \$5,250,000 in such payments this year, which certainly spells progress.

But the principal item of interest to the country is the proposed reduction of taxes. Dr. Page declared the budget estimate for the income tax is \$49,000,000, or \$6,630,000 less than the actual collections last year. Income tax provisions are to be amended to allow a 10 per cent reduction of the tax on the individual; the deduction of so-called business losses until such losses have been made good by subsequent profits within a limit of five years; also the deduction of donations to universities and charitable institutions. Similar changes are also to be made in the land tax.

Coming to debt figures, the Commonwealth's Treasurer revealed a healthy, normal growth of affairs. He stated that on June 30, last, the public debt of Australia was \$2,305,335,000. While this was an increase of \$13,120,000 for the year, practically the whole of this was the result of two public loans floated in Australia on behalf of the states and the Federal Capital Commission. The debt redemption during the year was consequently \$42,410,000. As for the war debt, it had been reduced \$180,000,000 in the last five years and stood at \$1,484,525,000 June 30, last.

California and the Pacific

WHILE naturally on a much smaller scale than the Pan-Pacific Exposition, which centered the world's attention on the city at the Golden Gate, the Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition to be held at San Francisco the coming month cannot fail again to give testimony to the enterprise and progressive ideals characterizing all that part of the United States embracing San Francisco.

Trade and traffic and travel of every description undoubtedly will be given that prominence at the coming exposition which these modern essentials demand, and, sponsored by the Foreign Trade Club of California, the undertaking may in advance be considered a success. As this exposition is the forerunner of annual events of a similar nature to take place in San Francisco, the experiment will be watched with no little curiosity by all interested in extending American trade and travel beyond the immediate borders of the Commonwealth.

The Civic Auditorium of San Francisco should prove an ideal place for just such displays as the exposition will include, and the importance of Pacific travel to and from Hawaii, Canada, the Antipodes, Asia and all the Latin-American countries will be especially emphasized. It may be considered a matter of course that the steamship companies and travel agencies of the Pacific coast will exert themselves to the utmost to show what progress has been made in facilities with which they are associated. For this reason the promised displays of models of modern

liners making San Francisco a port of call, as well as the exhibits by the transcontinental railroad companies, ought to prove attractive features in themselves to visitors.

As the opening day of the exposition is Armistice Day, it has been decided by the committee in charge of arrangements to have the dedicatory exercises under the auspices of the American Legion. Aiding the committee is a foundation board and an "All California Committee" of 300 civic, commercial and financial dealers.

Although expositions of one kind and another are no longer the novelty they used to be some years ago, still it is an acknowledged fact that few other means for universal information have exerted a more beneficial influence where it is a question of one country learning what another is capable of doing for the world's common good. California's striking progress within a comparatively short period has been evinced in nothing more so than the State's reaching forth across the Pacific in the interest of commerce and traffic. For which reason it may well be expected that no stone will be left unturned by the citizenry of the Golden Gate to live up to San Francisco's reputation when on November 11 the doors to the Pacific Foreign Trade and Travel Exposition are thrown wide open and the characteristic California welcome greets the visitors from near and far.

The "Bohemian" and His Rent'

ONE sees nowadays the word "Bohemian" much less often in print, and hears it much less often in speech, than was not so very long ago the case. It seems, indeed, rather to have gone out of fashion to speak of artists as "Bohemians." A "Bohemian," among other things, was nothing if not unconventional; and it is perhaps because the English-speaking world in general is so much more unconventional than it used to be that it no longer needs this picturesque term to define the unconventional. In those days, to cite a trifling illustration, an independent young man might easily have been thought a Bohemian if he wore his knickerbockers when not riding his bicycle. Mürger's novel "La Vie de Bohème" supplied the word, and to many who never read his novel, or heard his Bohemians sing when an opera was made from it, Bohemianism glamed the everyday existence of those who followed the arts. Bohemianism even became conventionalized: the Philistine (another word now retired or retiring from general use) knew the Bohemian by his long hair and velvet jacket. The Philistine was well-to-do, but an ignoramus about the arts; the Bohemian was poor, but artistic.

One is reminded of that period by reading that a capitalist and patron of the arts is planning to erect in New York several apartment houses for the benefit of artists, writers, and other similar workers, whose incomes provide only a modest expenditure for rent. The Bohemian is gone; his velvet jacket hangs on a peg in the vast museum of outmoded ideas, but the practical problem of how to exist on a small and precarious income is as much as ever with his successors. Even when a room and bath are together available for \$55 or \$60 a month it is not unlikely that there will still be a demand for attics at something less. The plan, however, indicates changed conditions since the days when the Bohemian flourished—a much larger number of artists and a wider ability among them to pay what in modern terms is a reasonable rent for comfortable quarters in the crowded metropolis where so many of them find they have to live in order to make a living.

There is more everyday work for artists and writers in proportion as there are more magazines, newspapers, and advertising, and although the Bohemian would typically have scorned such use of his talents, it is the everyday work that pays the everyday rent. Each of these apartment dwellings is to have its own restaurant, another indication of change from the general activities and habits of the Bohemians, who delighted to dine in odd and picturesque places with peculiar names. But when one tries to think of a Bohemian using an elevator to reach his room and bath—there imagination balks.

Random Ramblings

The admirer of outdoor beauty who at this season enjoys the autumn's varicolored foliage in North America or Europe can get a tingle of pleasure out of recalling that his fellow men in South America, South Africa and Australia are enjoying the blossoms of springtime.

When the Department of Agriculture determined that American hens were laying eggs at the rate of 780 a second, did it figure out that fact on the basis of "if a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will ten hens lay in ten days?"

Home is where the barn is, a Kansas decision on taxing horses holds. The pasture is merely the summer residence with no residential jurisdiction. Doesn't this seem like good horse sense?

The president of the National Association of Piano Teachers reports that eight-tenths of the pianos in the United States are out of tune. This sounds loudly like propaganda.

If whatever America may say of British humor, it has its "Punch," how about the fact that whatever the British may say of American humor it has its "Life."

Each of the winning Yanks will get \$5702 as his share of the World Series bonus. The \$2 will pay his poll tax.

Already the father of many a college freshman is beginning to see a new meaning to the phrase "higher education."

If a radiator is a device that gives off hot air, would radiator as a substitute for radio announcer be a misnomer?

Kansas, with a corn crop valued in the hundreds of millions, has its ear to the ground for market possibilities.

What a delight that three-mile walk on top of Jerusalem wall would be to any small boy's heart.

It may well be remembered that many "white collar" jobs are of the "stiff" variety.

Fords in the Holy Land

when the High Priest Melchizedek went forth to welcome Abraham—except for a near-by sign reading: "The Hudson-Essex Garage."

Automobiles honk-honk past it to the railroad station with "fares" who will follow in the wake of Jacob on his way to visit his son Joseph in Egypt, crossing the Sinai desert in train de luxe with sleeping and dining cars. The overland journey by camel between Cairo and Jerusalem formerly occupied from eight to ten days. The new British-made railroad enables one to start from the one in the evening and to be in the other by noon next day.

Energetic young Jews motor out from the capital to the flourishing Zionist colonies. Motorbuses for students run down across the valley and up to the big Hebrew University atop Mount Scopus. Automobiles climb the Mount of Olives by the way the Savior went up to Gethsemane on the eve of the Passion, thread the road along the slopes pressed by his feet as he walked out of Bethany and his sisters, Mary and Martha; in them are worshippers from every quiet quarter of Christendom. Moslem pilgrims from India, Africa, Afghanistan, from all the far-flung lands of Islam, overflow little cars with their picturesquely robed as they come up to this city which, after Mecca and Medina, is most sacred in the orthodox Mussulman world. It seems as though Henry Ford had put Palestine on wheels and kept it chugging.

Even so august a personage as the Grand Mufti of the Moslems is sufficiently familiar with Ford to jest at his expense. The incident occurred in one of those shuttle-like passages between past and present that one constantly experiences here.

We await the Grand Mufti in a spacious chamber, strewn with Oriental rugs, in the Supreme Moslem Council. It adjoins the west gate of the vast Sacred Enclosure of the Mussulmans in the midst of which rears that marvel of beauty miscalled the Mosque of Omar. Here once stood the magnificent Temple of Solomon.

Not Solomon in his splendor, however, appears to our thoughts, but Jerusalem's two great Moslem conquerors, in their simplicity. Omar, the mighty Caliph, grasping the destinies of empires, a simple and stern old man clad in a coarse desert mantle, his walking staff in hand, enters the Holy City on foot. Sultan Saladin, the chivalrous, having recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders, comes without pomp to pray in the sanctuary hard by, beneath the inscription under which he so well deserved to pray and which still may be read: "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful!" A doorknob, turning, brings our attention back into the room.

The Walled City, set upon its hill, mighty ramparts soaring to the skies, remains to this day "the perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth." It fulfills one's dream of a town of the ancient East, and the British are wisely keeping it unchanged in aspect. But if it houses the Past, the Present stands without the gates. Under the hollowed shade of the walls gleam long lines of automobiles. Drivers solicit passers-by to "take a seat in a Ford for Bethlehem for a quarter" or "for Nazareth for \$4."

Motorcar places are sold for the half-day trip, embracing the Dead Sea, Jericho and the River Jordan. Until the British came, the "Land Beyond Jordan" had been practically closed to travelers. The fabulous city of Petra, lost for a millennium to the ken of all but Bedouins, its red palaces and temples spellbound in the fantastic circle of mountains that rise out of the desert, remained almost as inaccessible as when Burckhardt rediscovered it. Now the Jerusalem tourist offices advertise a week's trip to this mysterious "strong city of the Edomites."

As night falls over the City of the Great King, the automats vanish. Without the gates are kneeling camels, the dim glow and reflow of native cloaks about flickering fires. Above, where David set his throne, the battlements etch themselves darkly against burn-white stars. Below, the black gulf of shadow under the walls winds round to the "place of Absalom." In the mystical quiet that pervades the Eastern night, across 3000 years, rings the cry of Israel's King: "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!"

Morning again, and the roads that wind down are full of stir and sound. Into the vales the bells in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre ring down their thunderous boom-boom, their piercing, strangely sweet jangle of melody. In the pauses, little bells of flocks tinkle down by the Pool of Gihon in the cattle market that looks about as such a mart outside the city's walls must have looked.

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His Eminence converses with us through an interpreter. Picturing him to us thought as he appears at the annual Festival of Moses, mounted on a white Arab steed, at the head of the mighty procession that passes out of the city gates while British cannon on the battlements thunder volleys in honor of the Grand Mufti of the Moslems, we say to the interpreter: "Ask him whether he keeps a motorcar." The gravity of the Mufti's countenance breaks into that mischievous, gleeful grin which enables Arab urchins in the bazaar to sell one useless objects.

"Yes," enunciates His Eminence himself, distinctly, in English, "and it's not a Ford!"

E. D.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON
WHILE proprietors of summer resorts are far from pleased with the summer just closed, the optimist could truthfully retort that it has been an extraordinarily good year for flowers. The autumn exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society would prove that, if it were in any way a matter of doubt. There were what seemed like acres of brilliant blooms, glowing with almost every color known to the human eye. While it was getting unseasonably late for roses, the number shown exceeded 30,000, while other flowers were in like profusion. The begonias this year were believed to be the best ever shown. Some of the pure scarlet specimens were nine inches across. There were innumerable dahlias, as was inevitable in an autumn show, and it was noticeable that growers have given up the idea of producing a blue dahlia, practically every other color being shown. While London parks and English gardens generally are glowing with thousands of this flower during the slowly fading weeks of autumn, it is a strange fact that many enthusiastic gardeners and growers of rare blooms do not like it.

The Colchester oyster season has opened with the ceremonies which from time immemorial have graced that important date in the culinary calendar. But each year the oysters become fewer and the price higher. The Mayor of Colchester, in his customary speech, said that the price this year would be nearly sixpence each, which, it is safe to assume, means a charge of from 6 to 10 shillings a dozen in London restaurants. He then said that a telegram had been sent to the King at Balmoral announcing that the season has begun. One individual who read the Mayor's speech with mixed feelings observed:

The gesture seems fairly appropriate in the circumstances—but it would have been even more appropriate to have sent similar telegrams to Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Rockefeller, elder members of the Rothschild family, and all other notables who are likely to have enough spare money to be personally interested in the oyster market of 1927.

The long-awaited central club for the Young Women's Christian Association draws appreciably nearer with the announcement that the purchase of the site has been completed. The property covers approximately 18,000 square feet and is located close to the junction of Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. This is within a very short distance of the fine Y. M. C. A. structure which has its principal frontage on Tottenham Court Road. A start on the actual construction will be made as soon as sufficient funds are available.